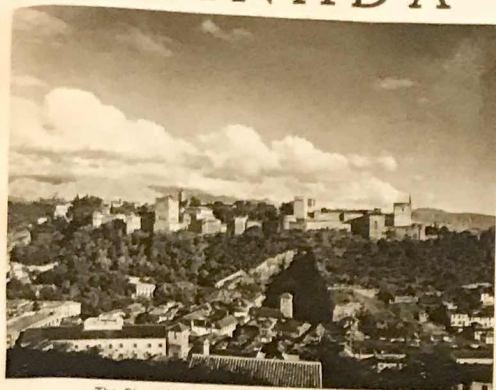






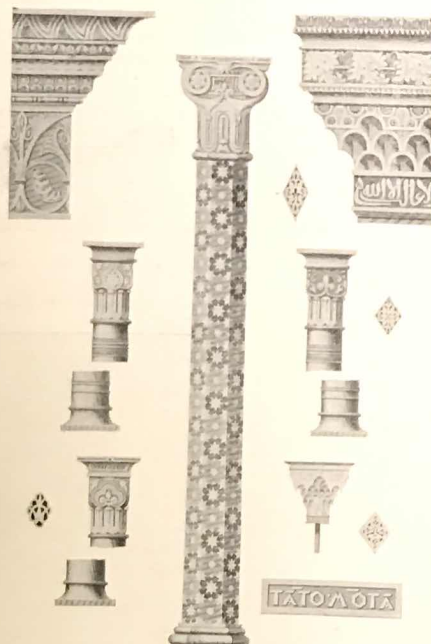


# GRANADA



The Sierra Nevada, Alhambra, and General View Photo Liadó

GRANADA, the former capital of the Arab kingdom of this name, and the city whose conquest by the Catholic Sovereigns brought about national unity, reckons to-day with 108,000 inhabitants. It is situated on two historic hills—Alhambra and Albaicín—and stretches down to the fertile plain crossed by the river Genil and bounded by the spurs of the Sierra Nevada, the Sierras of Parapanda, Elvira and Alfácar, and the fields of Alhama. The scenery which it commands is of great variety and beauty, enhanced by the clear sky, brilliant light, and abundant vegetation, and this, combined with its artistic treasures and its historic memories, make the city a real Paradise to the traveller. The climate in Winter and Summer is of extreme temperatures, so that it is in the intermediate seasons, in Autumn even more than in Spring, that Granada is most fascinating. The city is very individual, not only its monuments and relics, but also in the general aspect of the town, though this has in no way pre-



ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS, ALHAMBRA.



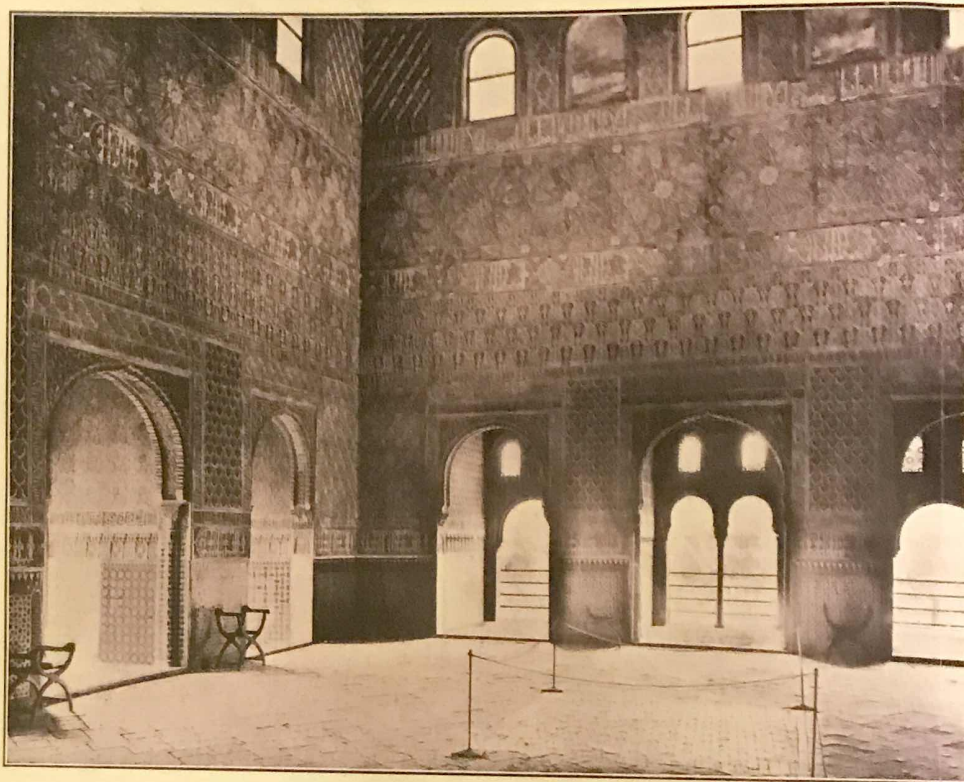
Granada General View. Alhambra interior. Llanos, F. Granada





# LA ALHAMBRA EN LA IMAGINACION DE UN POETA

(Fragmento de la novela «Los cármenes de Granada»)



Alhambra. Salón de Comares

Este magnífico salón de la Alhambra sería para los actos oficiales de la Corte nazarita. En cuadrado, espacioso, de una elevada techumbre. Tiene zócalos alicatados. Según el historiador Hurtado de Mendoza, el nombre de este salón se debe a que fue construido por artífices de Comares, pueblo de la actual provincia de Málaga, que entonces pertenecía al reino granadino. En este salón fue asesinado Mohamed III al-Makuh, en 1314. Y en él, también, se celebró el famoso consejo en que se acordó entregar Granada a los cristianos, y se pactaron, más tarde, las condiciones en que Castilla encomendaba a Colón su viaje glorioso.

ALFONSO abrió uno de estos balcones y, sacando la petaca de cigarrillos que delante de su padre aún no osaba descubrir, se puso a fumar apoyado en la barandilla de hierro. Miraba el paisaje como si no lo hubiera visto nunca, al igual de los viejos marinos que siempre hallan algo nuevo en el mar. No se hartaba jamás de aquel panorama que acaloraba su fantasía y removía el fondo romántico de su espíritu. Por aquel tajo, tapado por los árboles que formaban una espesa masa de verdura, bajaban los reyes de Granada hasta el río, lo atravesaban por el famoso puente llamado del Alcázar, cuyos restos aún se ven, y se comunicaban con su otro palacio de la Alcazaba Gidida, en el mismo barrio donde él se hallaba. Por aquel tajo bajaron despeñados los soldados del almorávide Ben Amucó, á quienes había sorprendido la caballería de los Almohades. En aquel tajo, apostados los caballeros Abencerrajes bajo la enramada del bosque cerca de la torre de Comares, aprovechando el silencio y la obscuridad de la noche, recibieron en sus brazos al príncipe Boabdil, que su madre, la sultana Aixa, descolgó para salvarle del odio de su padre, Muley Hacem, engreído con los amores de la hermosa cristiana

D.<sup>a</sup> Isabel de Solís, y cabalgando en corceles prevenidos, lo trasladaron á Guadix. ¡Cuántos recuerdos trágicos y poéticos guardaba aquella misteriosa cortina de verdura que frente á él tenía!

Y allí en lo alto del cerro se columbraban las torres del palacio de la Alhambra, con su exterior austero y enigmático, como todos los palacios árabes, guardando misterios de amor y deleite, estancias maravillosas labradas con mármoles y maderas de alerce, alcobas con techos de oro, aguas cristalinas corriendo por artísticas tazas de mármol, suspiros y risas, músicas y perfumes. Y él se la representaba, no como ahora, solitaria y desolada, techada con groseras tejas de barro en vez de las brillantes esmaltadas que tenía, sino como era en tiempo de la dinastía nazarita, «recreación de los ojos y satisfacción de las almas», como la llamaba el historiador árabe Aben-Aljathit. En aquellos tiempos la Alhambra no era solamente un palacio, sino una pequeña ciudad amurallada. «Domina la ciudad de Granada—dice aquel historiador contemporáneo—por su parte meridional la población de la Alhambra, corte del reino, coronándola con sus brillantes almenas, sus eminentes torres, sus

fortísimos baluartes, sus magníficos alcázares y otros edificios suntuosos, que con su brillantísimo aspecto arrebatan los ojos y el ánimo. Hay allí tal abundancia de agua que, desbordándose á torrentes de los estanques y albercas, forma en la pendiente arroyos y cascadas cuyo murmullo se escucha á larga distancia. Rodean el muro de aquella población dilatados jardines, propiedad del Sultán, y arboledas frondosísimas, brillando como astros al través de su verde espesura las blancas almenas. No hay, en fin, en torno de aquel recinto espacio alguno que no esté poblado de jardines, cármenes y huertos. Dentro de sus muros alzábanse también muchos y fastuosos palacios, donde vivían los magnates de la corte, entre ellos el que habitaban los Abencerrajes, familia que tanto influyó en los destinos del Imperio granadino.

Todo lo veía el joven poeta, y todo lo hacía vivir su ardiente fantasía. Se había acalorado ésta desde la infancia con los cuentos disparatados de su niñera, Angustias, y con las palabras más sabias y concertadas de su tío Perico, amante exclusivo y ardoroso de la antigüedad árabe. Pero en la adolescencia la lectura de historias y novelas contribuyeron más aún á exal-



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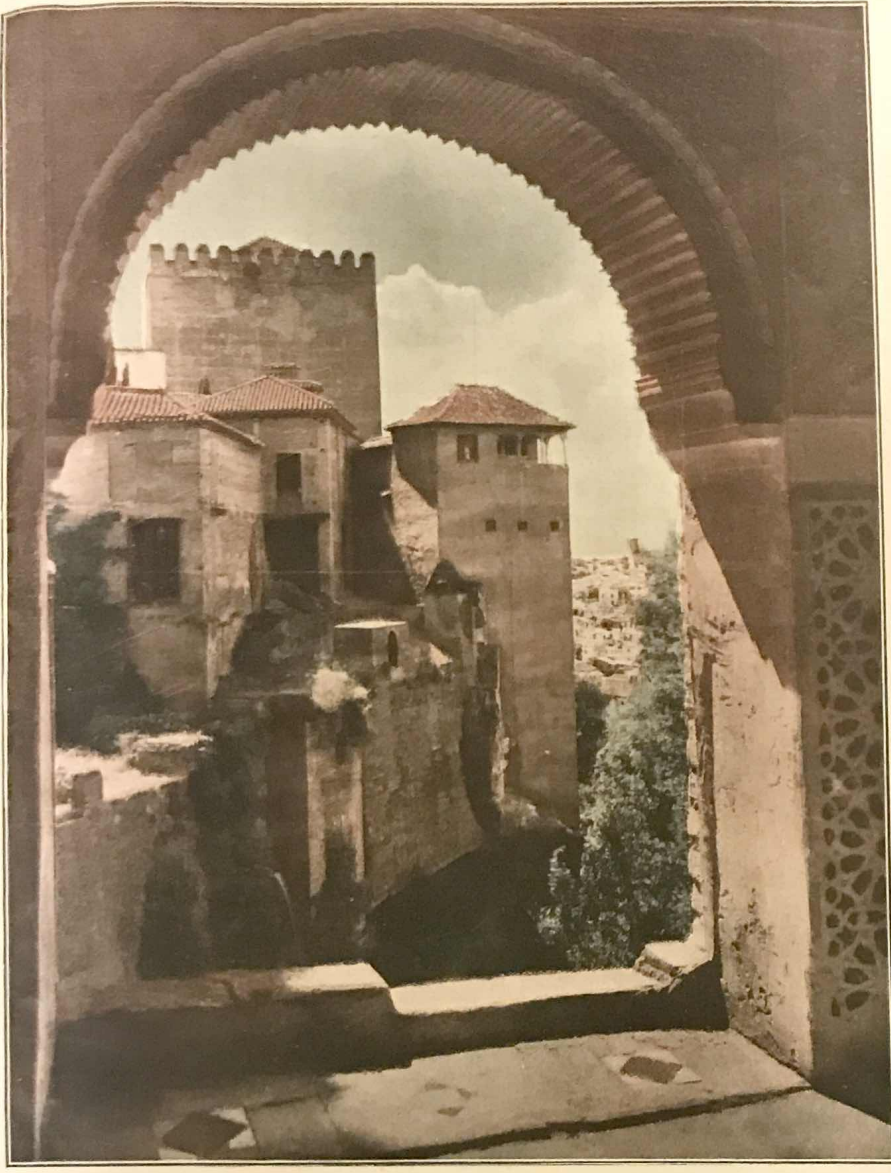


Calle Zafra, en el Alhambra



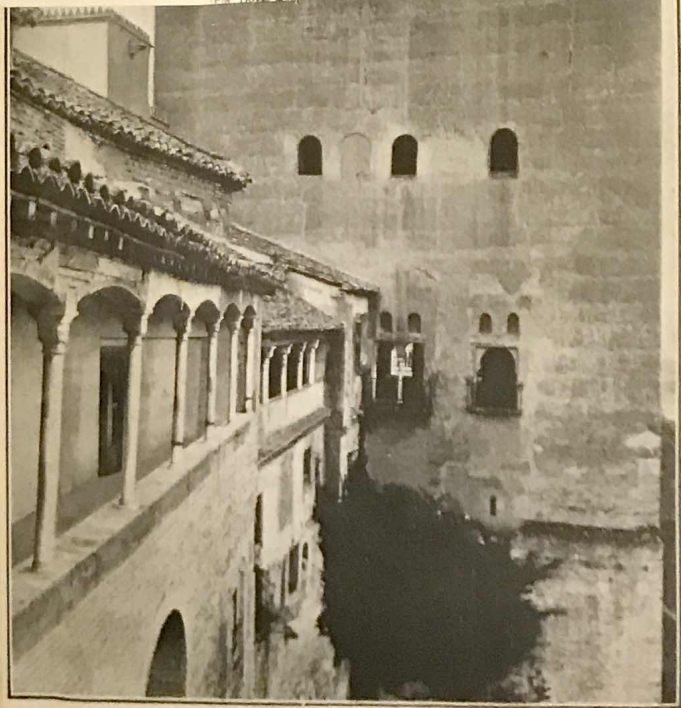
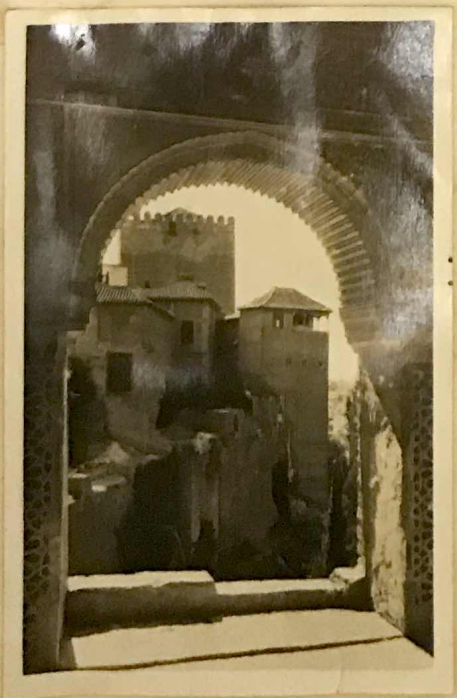
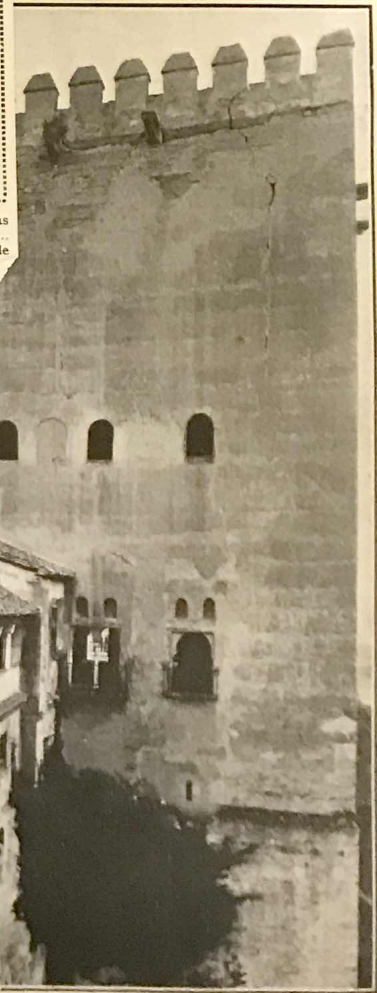


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La Torre de las Damas... Con su bello nombre poético evoca todas las maravillas de una época galante y artista, de misterio y de arrogancia... Tras sus miradores parecen fosforescer todavía ojos fulgurantes de sultanas contemplando el paso de las cabalgatas de guerreros artístas

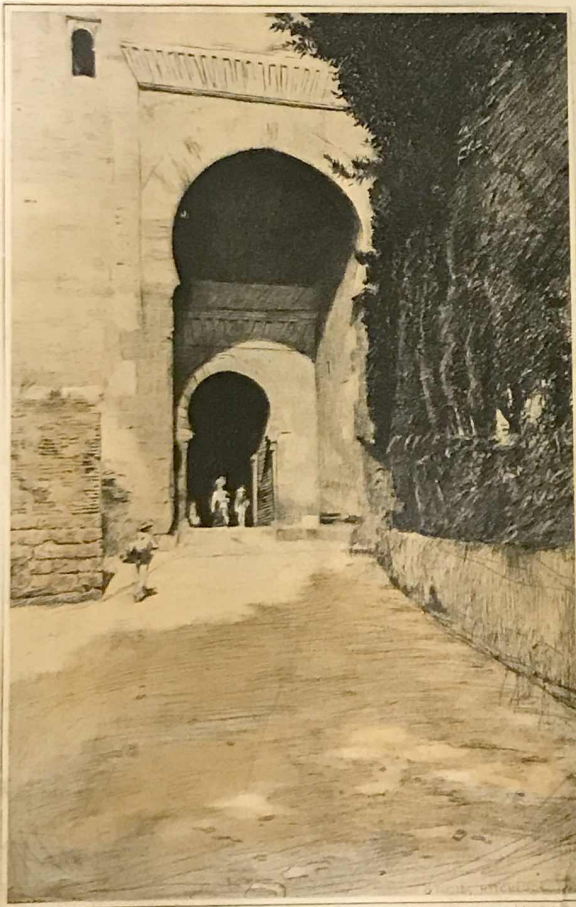
(F. de Torres M. U.)



Las torres de la Alhambra.—Costado de Levante de la Torre de Comares

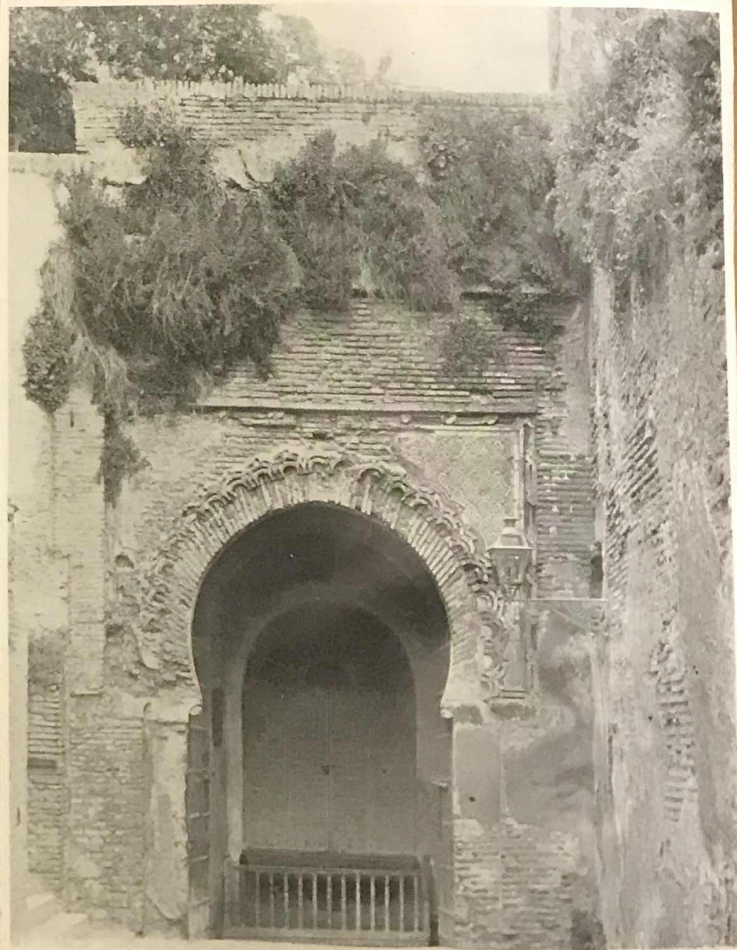
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GATE OF JUNTA ALHAMBRA

Holmes photo engraved by G. F. Smith

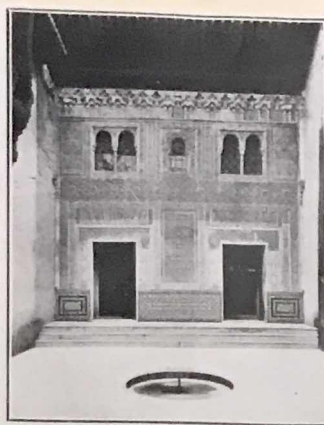


THE GATE OF JUSTICE AT THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA.

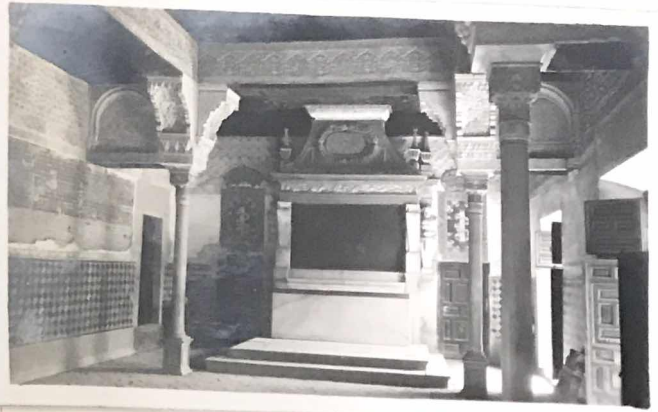




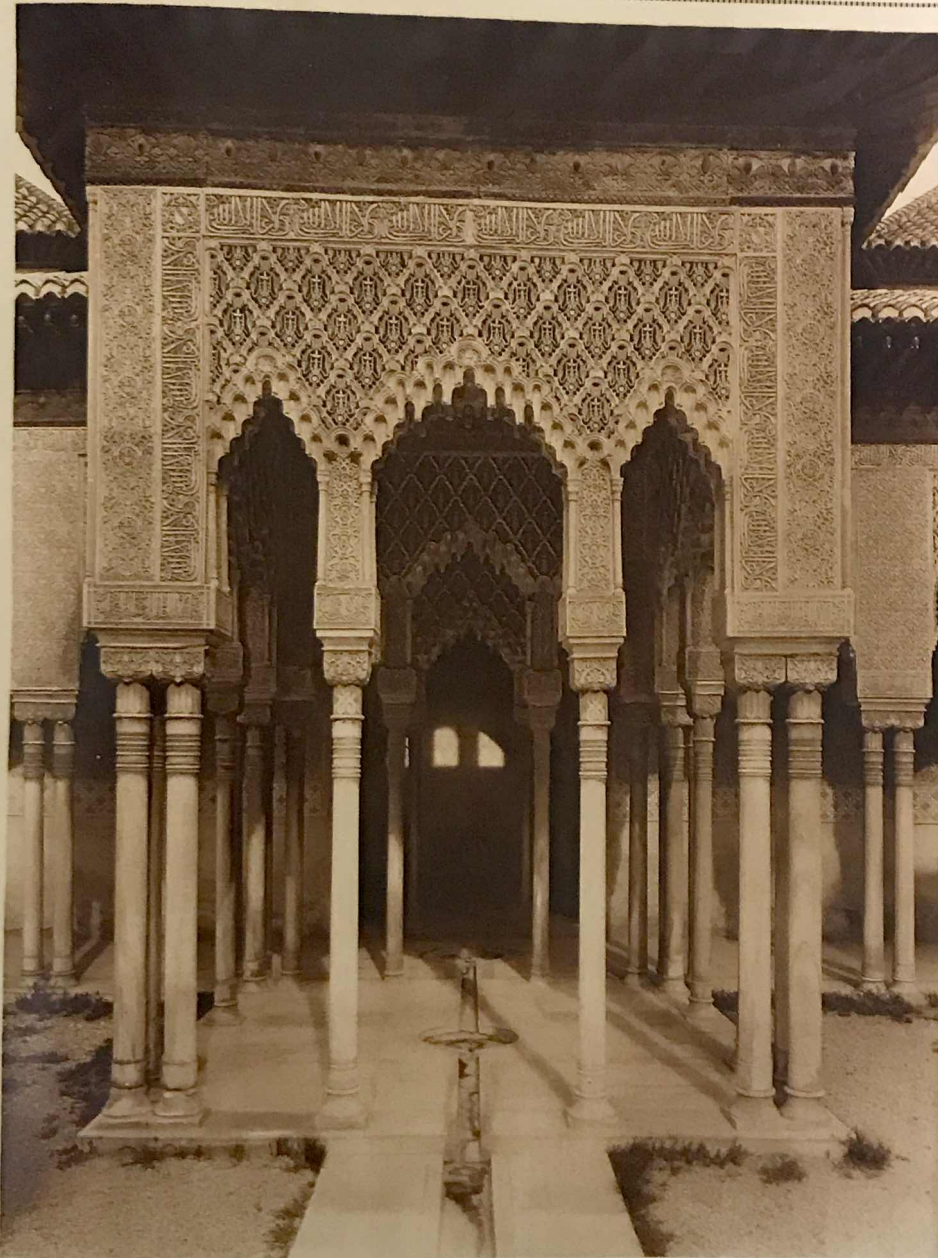
El Cuarto de las Camas, en el Baño Real



El Patio del Cuarto Dorado



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UN TEMPLETE DEL  
PATIO DE LOS LEONES

Paciente, minuciosa labor ornamental la de estos artífices que fueron labrando las maravillas decorativas de la Alhambra. Ved aquí uno de los dos admirables templete que avanzan sobre el Patio de los Leones... (Fot. Liadó)



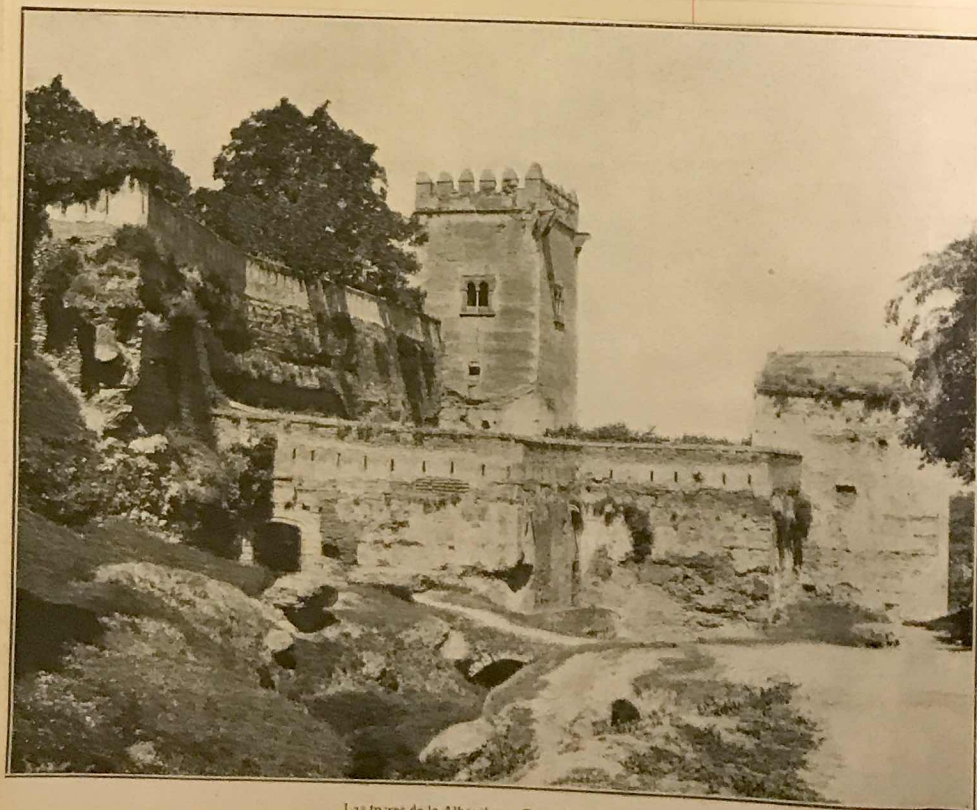
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ANTE LOS TORREONES DE LA ALHAMBRA DE GRANADA



La torre de los Picos



Las torres de la Alhambra.—Torre de los Picos

(Por Torres Malina.)

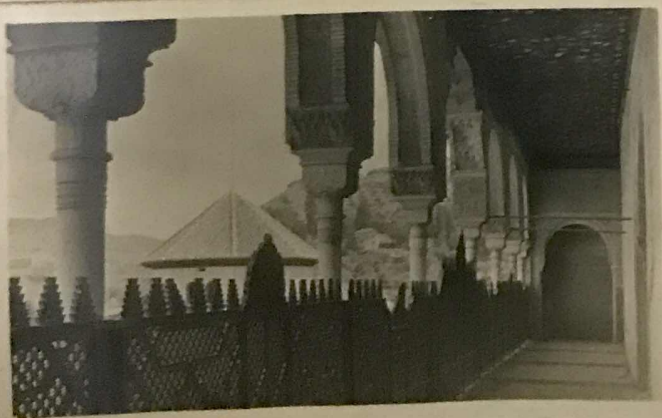


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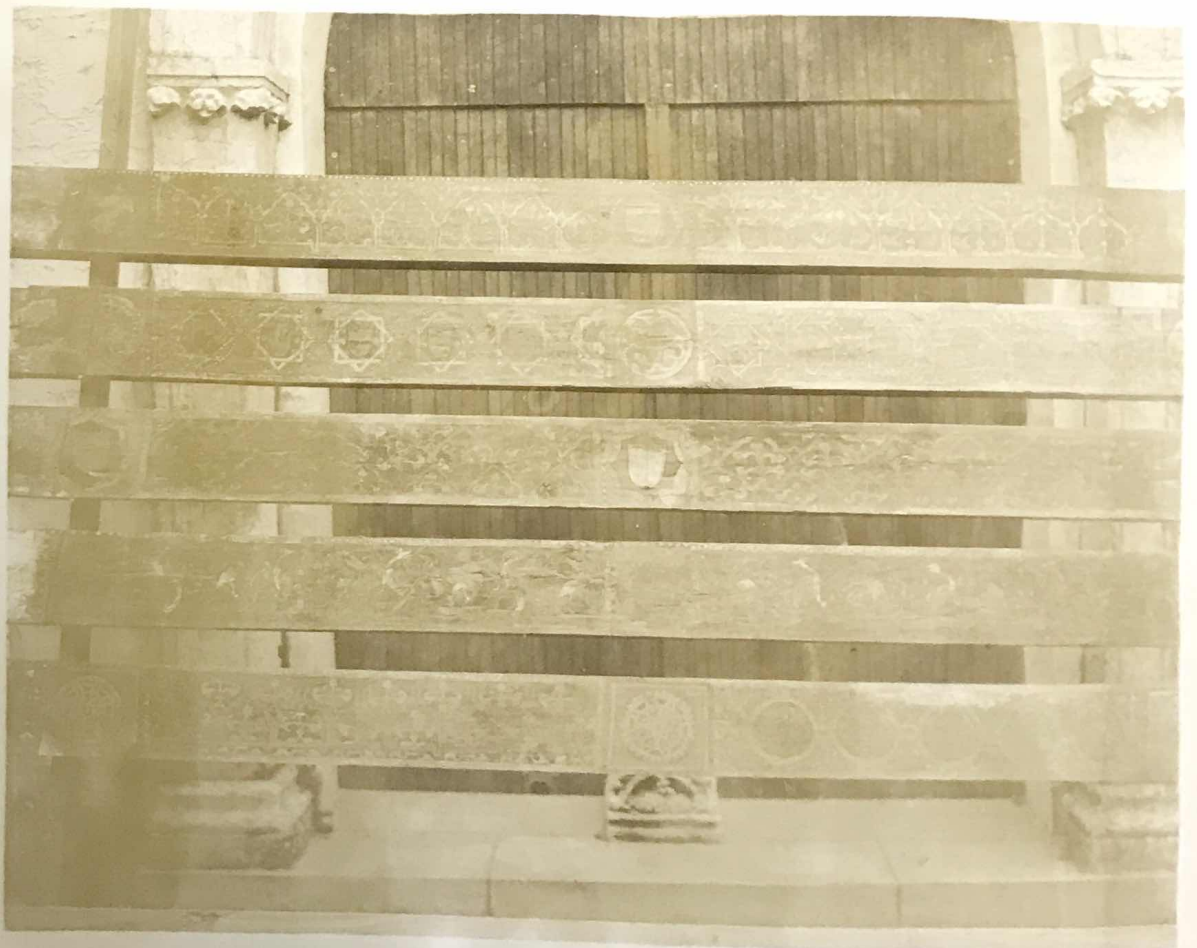
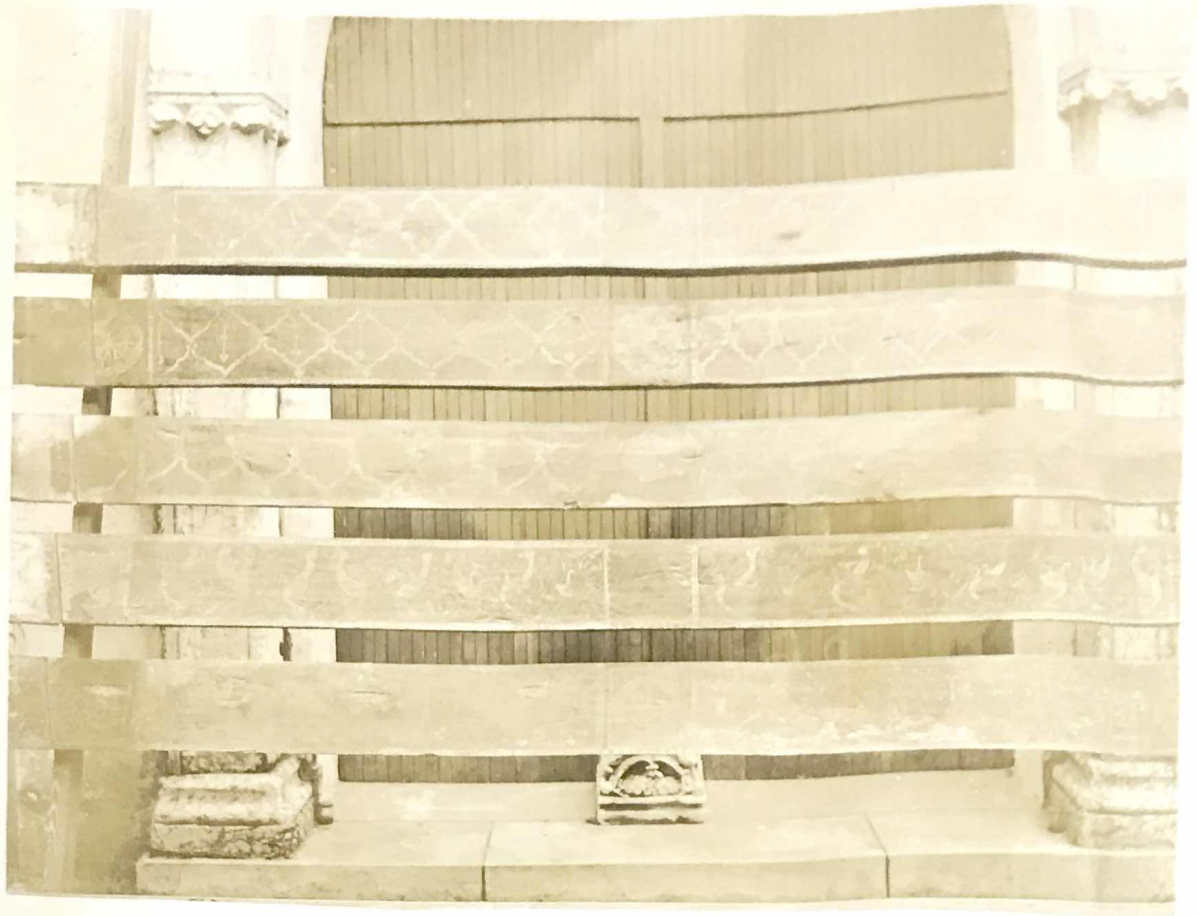
**UN BELLO PATIO  
DE LA ALHAMBRA**

He aquí un detalle del admirable patio llamado de la Alberca, en la Alhambra. Su gracia arquitectónica y decorativa tiene esa elegancia esbelta y señorial que caracteriza siempre estos patios granadinos, en que tantas veces pasaron sus nostalgias ó sus deseos los reyes nazaritas. (Fot. Llado)



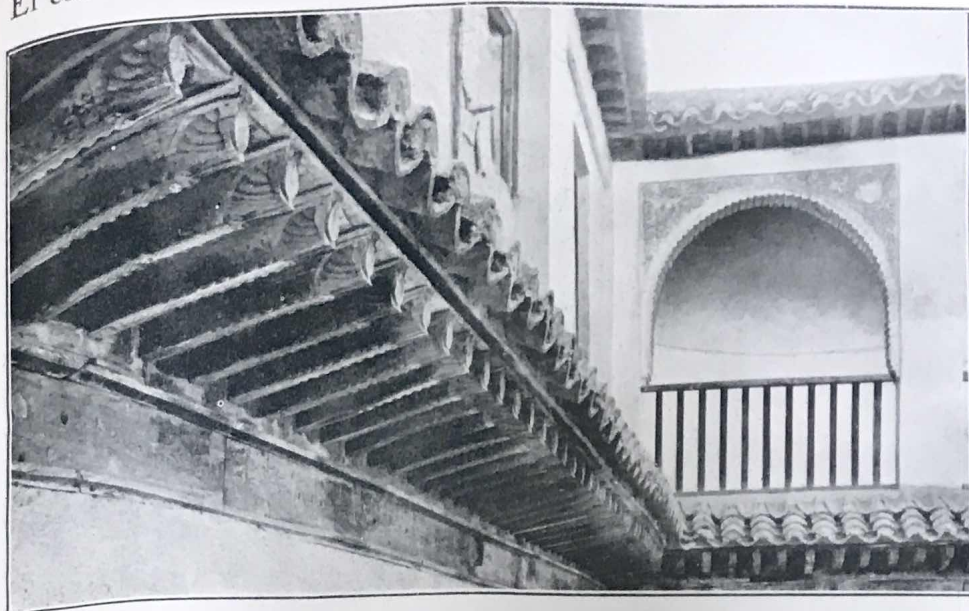
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# El convento de Santa Isabel la Real y el palacio de Daralhorra



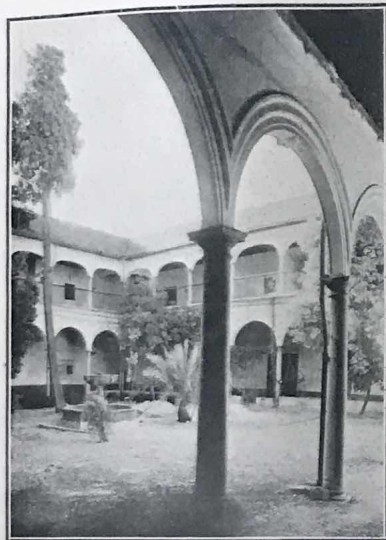
Detalle de un rincón del patio de Daralhorra  
(Fot. Torres Díaz)

Hubo en Granada un palacio real de los Nazaritas, muy nombrado en la historia de Boabdil, que los Reyes Católicos cedieron á su secretario, Hernando de Zafra, y éste reedificó á la castellana; pero la misma Reina Isabel hizo lo devolviera, estableciendo en él este convento de monjas franciscanas, que, por ciertos inconvenientes canónicos, no pudo establecerse en la Alhambra, como dispuso al fundarlo en 1501. En el año

de su muerte le dotó de cuantiosas rentas, y vino á él por fundadora, Luisa de la Cruz, viuda del Condestable de Castilla, con otras veinte monjas de Córdoba, en 1507. El convento tiene un pintoresco patio con siete arcos en cada frente, sostenidos por columnas en ambos pisos; las enjutas contienen círculos con nombres de santos y las fechas en que se hizo, comprendidas entre 1571 y 1592. Los techos de los corredores tienen copetes de lazo mudéjar, y un alfarge del mismo estilo cubre la escalera; las naves altas son tres, grandísimos dormitorios con armaduras mudéjares, como también lo es la de la antigua capilla de la enfermería.

Continuación de la Iglesia son los coros alto y bajo con preciosos alfarges, y que, al parecer, fueron hechos en 1540.

En lo más septen-



Patio del convento de Santa Isabel



Coro alto del convento de Santa Isabel



Y al fondo el Albaicín

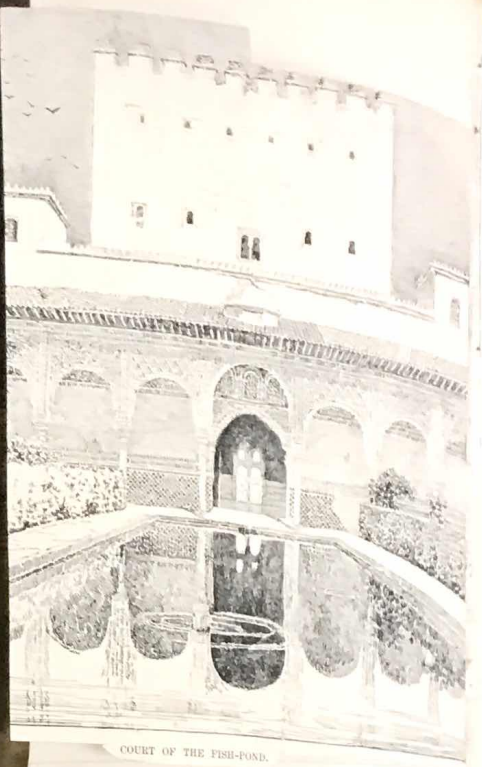
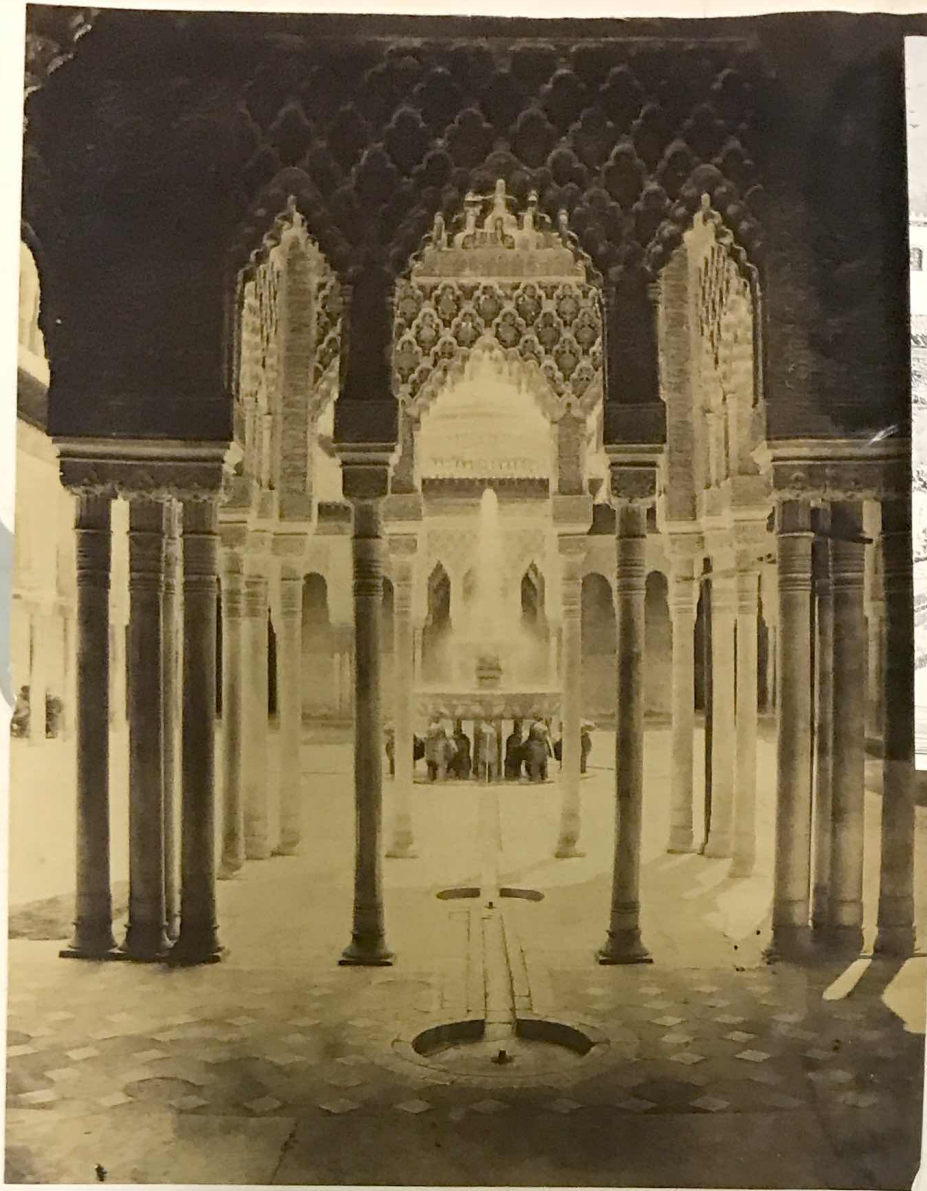


«Carmen de San Cayetano, a rquetipo de esos cármenes granadinos llenos de fragancias, milagros de luz y de gracia, donde la vida parece detenerse como en un remanso ilusionado propicio al amor...

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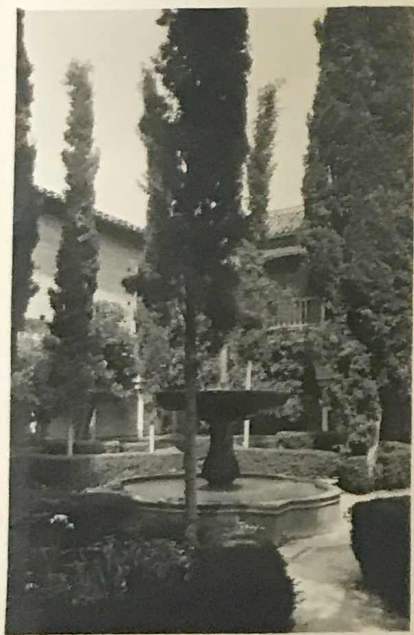




COURT OF THE FISH-POND.

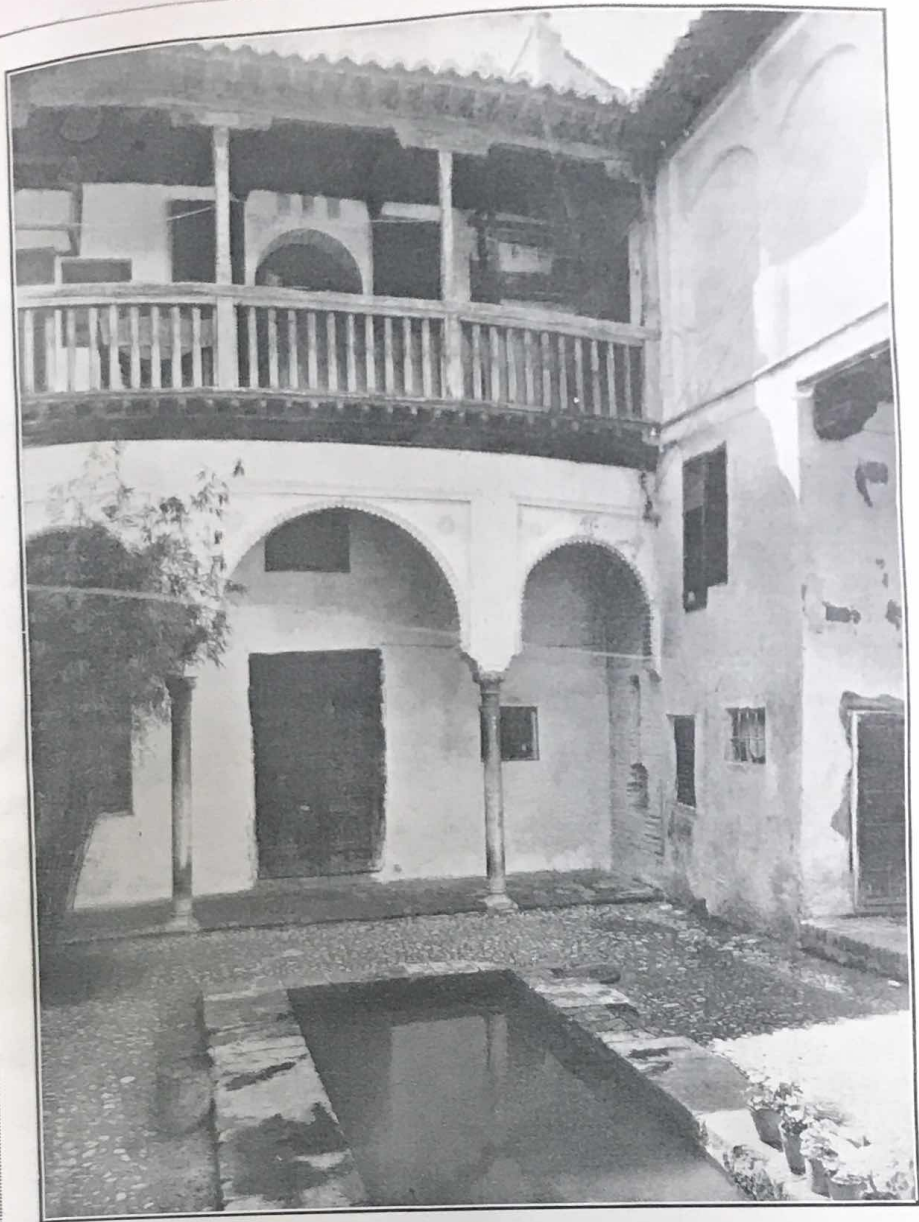


THE ALHAMBRA.



SMALL ANTE-ROOM IN THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA





Lo árabe y lo español se funden graciosamente en este patio de una casa árabe, situada en una callejuela próxima á la carrera del Darro...  
(Fot. Lladó)



THE GATE OF THE SUN.



THE ALHAMBRA, FROM THE GENERALIFE—THE RED PALACE ON THE OPPOSITE HEIGHT.



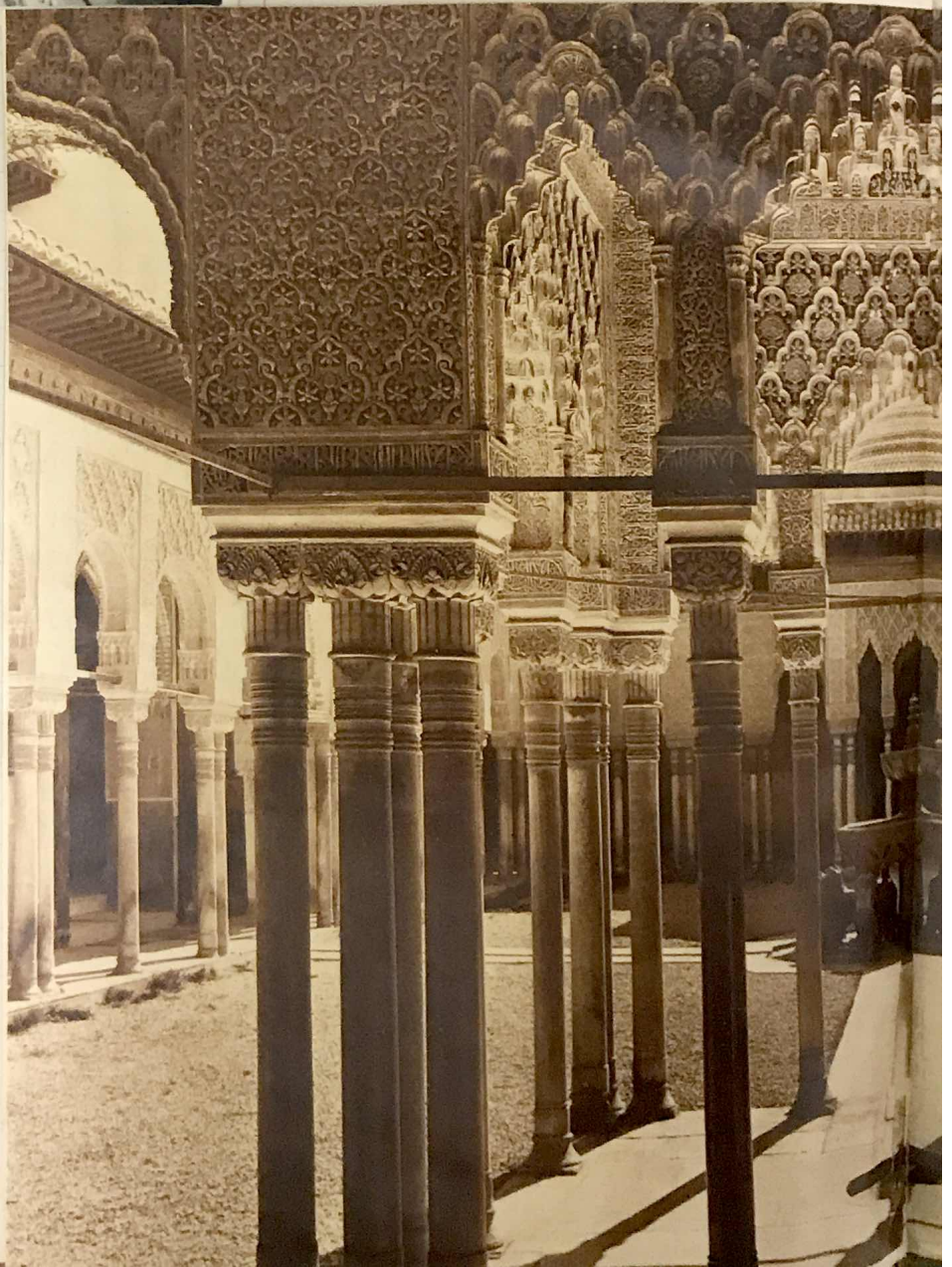
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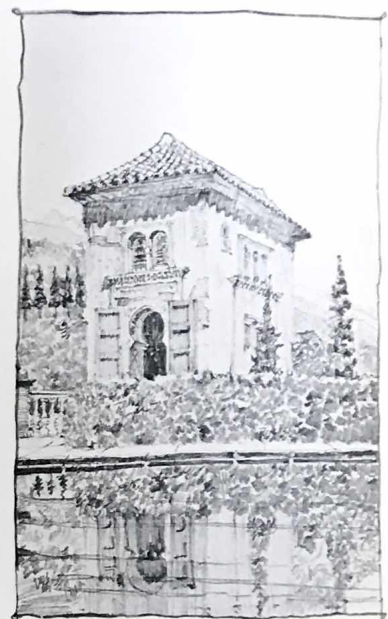
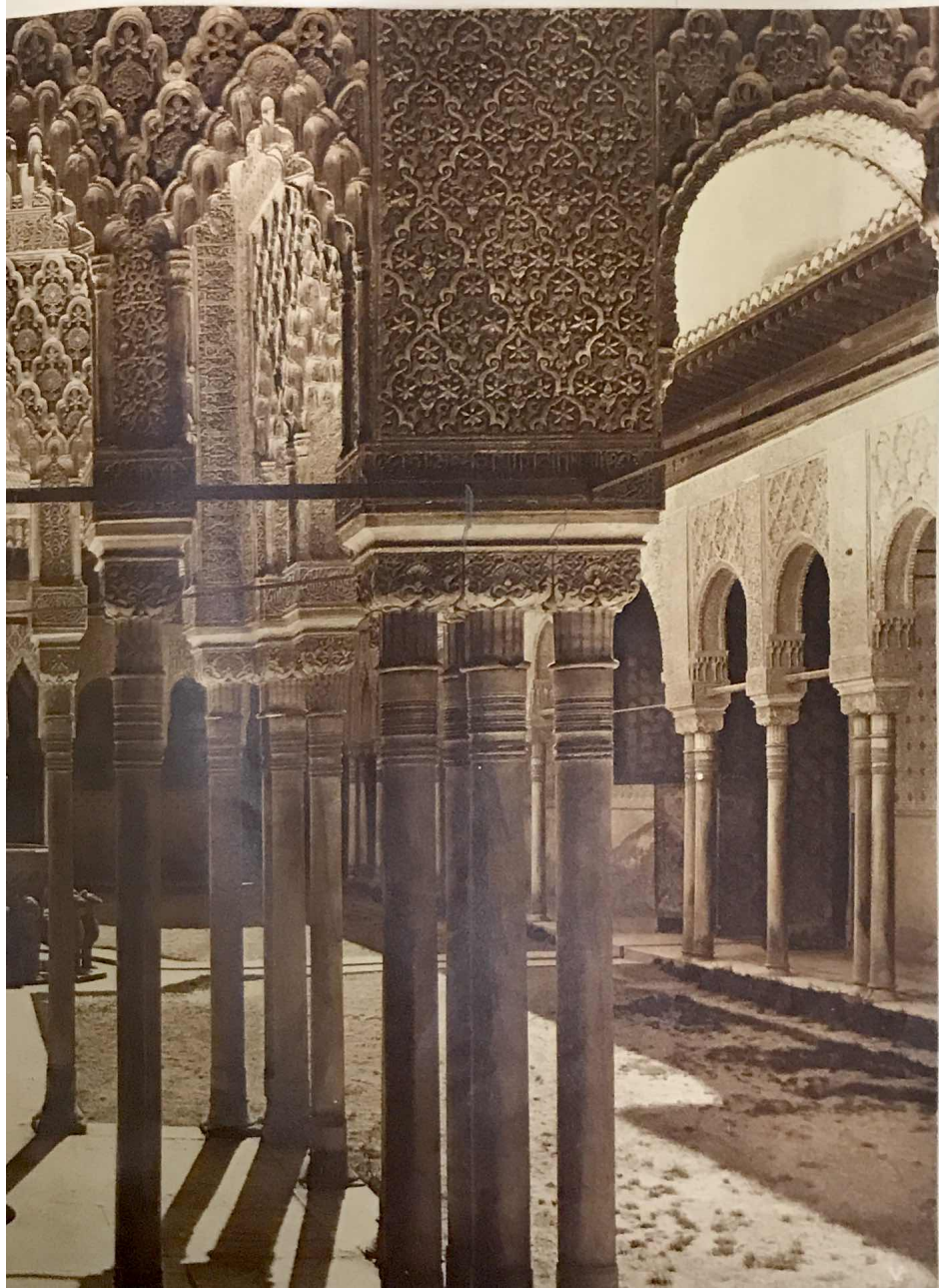
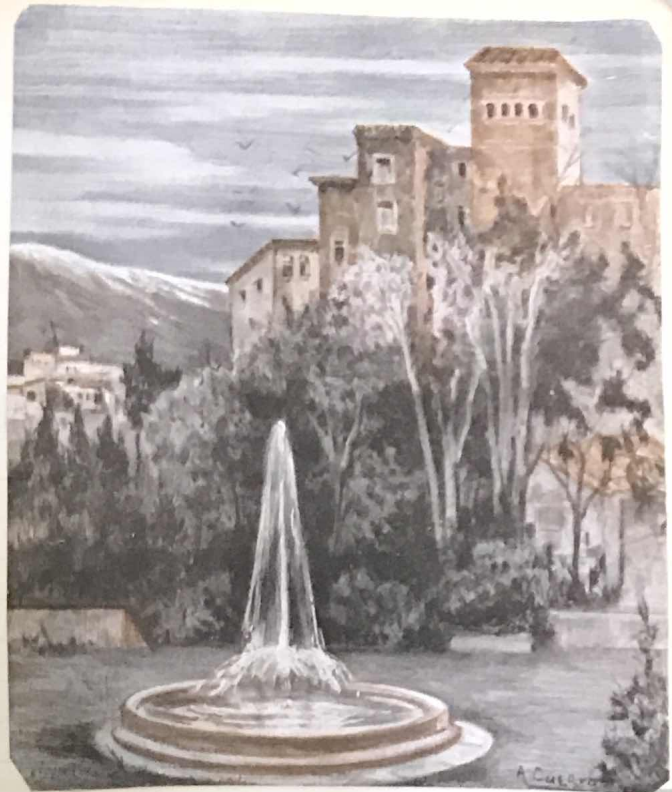




THE SUMPTUOUS COURT OF THE LIONS ERECTED BY MOHAMMED V (1354-91)



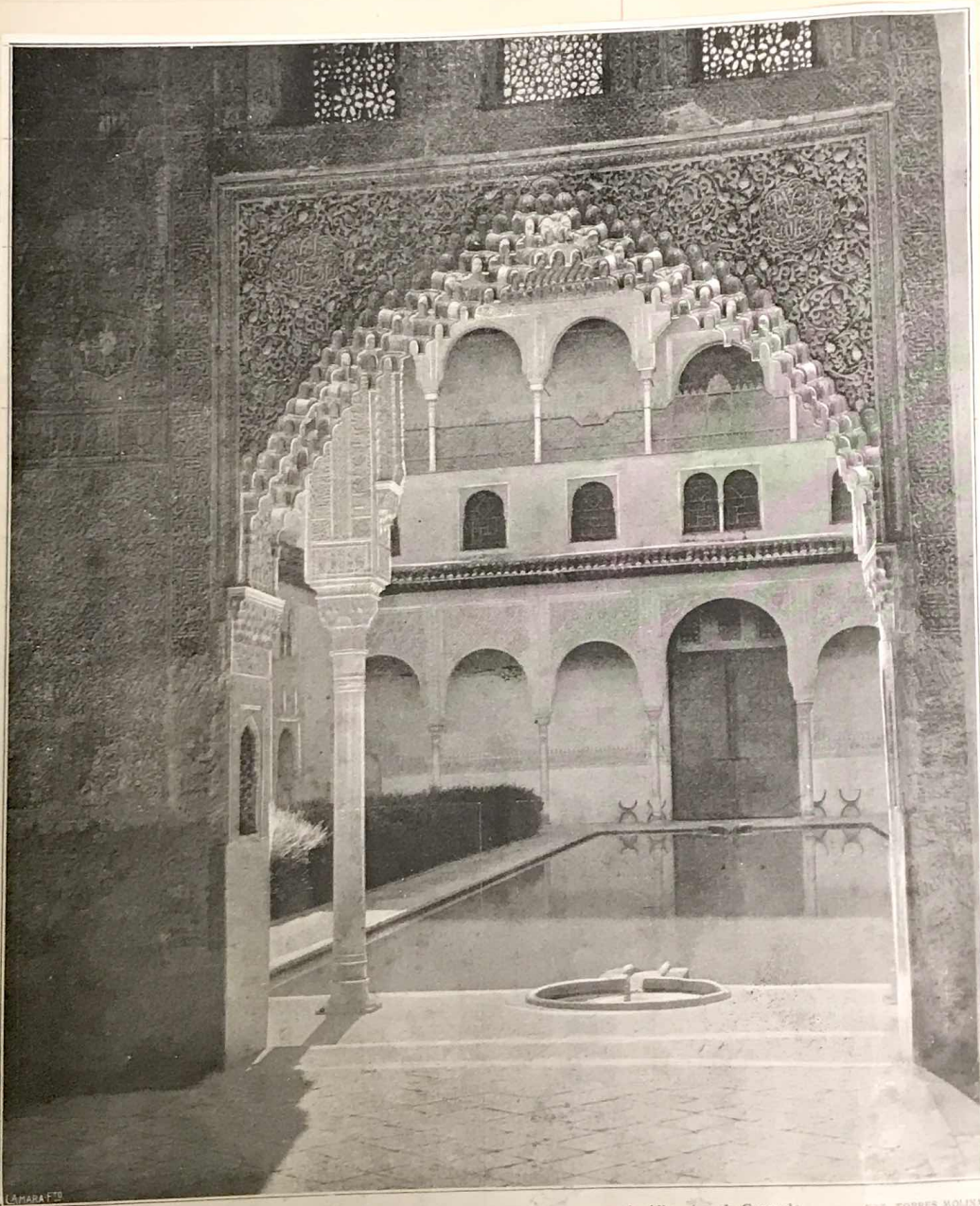




Sketch by Isidor Richmond, *The Ratk*, 1925-26  
MESQUITA, ALHAMBRA, GRANADA

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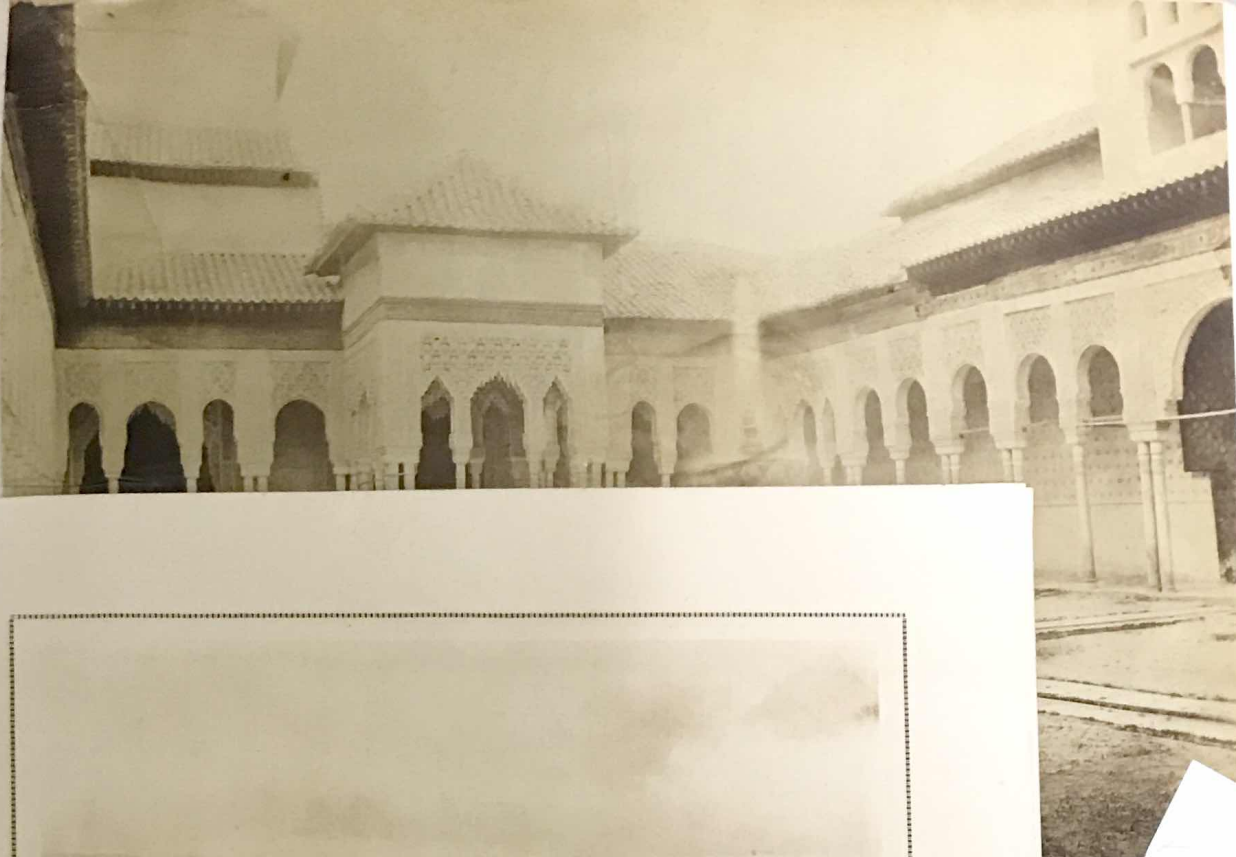


Una de las más bellas perspectivas del Patio de los Arrayanes, en la Alhambra de Granada

FOT. TORRES MOLINA

Granada es siempre nueva para todo espíritu amante de la belleza y la poesía. Siempre de actualidad en el mundo inmortal del arte, la bellísima ciudad andaluza adquiere ahora mayor relieve y más excepcional importancia con motivo de las tradicionales fiestas del Corpus, que la hermosa capital celebra con tan extraordinario esplendor. Una vez más, Granada recibe el fervoroso homenaje de sus incontables admiradores, nunca cansados de contemplar el tesoro artístico de la vieja ciudad, que es como un brillante relicario del arte y de la leyenda. Cristiana y mora al mismo tiempo, ciudad que sabe ofrecer el doble encanto de su ambiente de ayer y su modernidad de hoy, Granada es una de las capitales españolas que más inagotable interés tiene para todos. Este año, como los anteriores, Granada celebrará sus admirables fiestas con más esplendor, si cabe, que las anteriores veces, y pondrá sus mejores galas para embellecerse ante la entusiasta admiración de sus incontables devotos.





Vista desde la Torre de la Vela. A la izquierda, la Torre Bermeja

## GRANADA, «DOMUS AUREA»

¿Quién dice, ¡oh, Granada!,  
la del áureo río,  
que no queda nada  
de tu poderío,  
si aun tienes tu Alhambra,  
tu vega sin fin,  
tu Sierra Nevada,  
tu claro Albaicín  
y tu alma encantada?  
¡Flor de maravilla!  
¡Cantos de Zortilla,  
tu gran paladín...!

Para cantarte, ¡oh, Granada!  
la del mágico Pensil,  
son pocas noches las Mil  
y una de Scheherazada.

Tu Alhambra maravillosa,  
con su Alcázar sin segundo,  
es la joya más preciosa  
de la corona del mundo,

¿Qué milagroso Alarife,  
para encanto de un Sultán,

construyó el Generalife?  
¡Si no fué Dios, fué Satán...!

¡Oh, sin par Granada!  
Tienes el Alcázar de la Poesía,  
en donde las hadas de la fantasía  
tejen tu leyenda dorada.

Antigua Sultana,  
¿cómo al convertirme de mora en cristiana  
no te han puesto un nombre de la letanía:  
¡el de «Domus Aurea» te correspondía!

GOY DE SILVA

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Un eminente novelista, González Anaya, ha descrito con su arte exquisito un viaje en avión sobre Granada. Excelente motivo escultórico

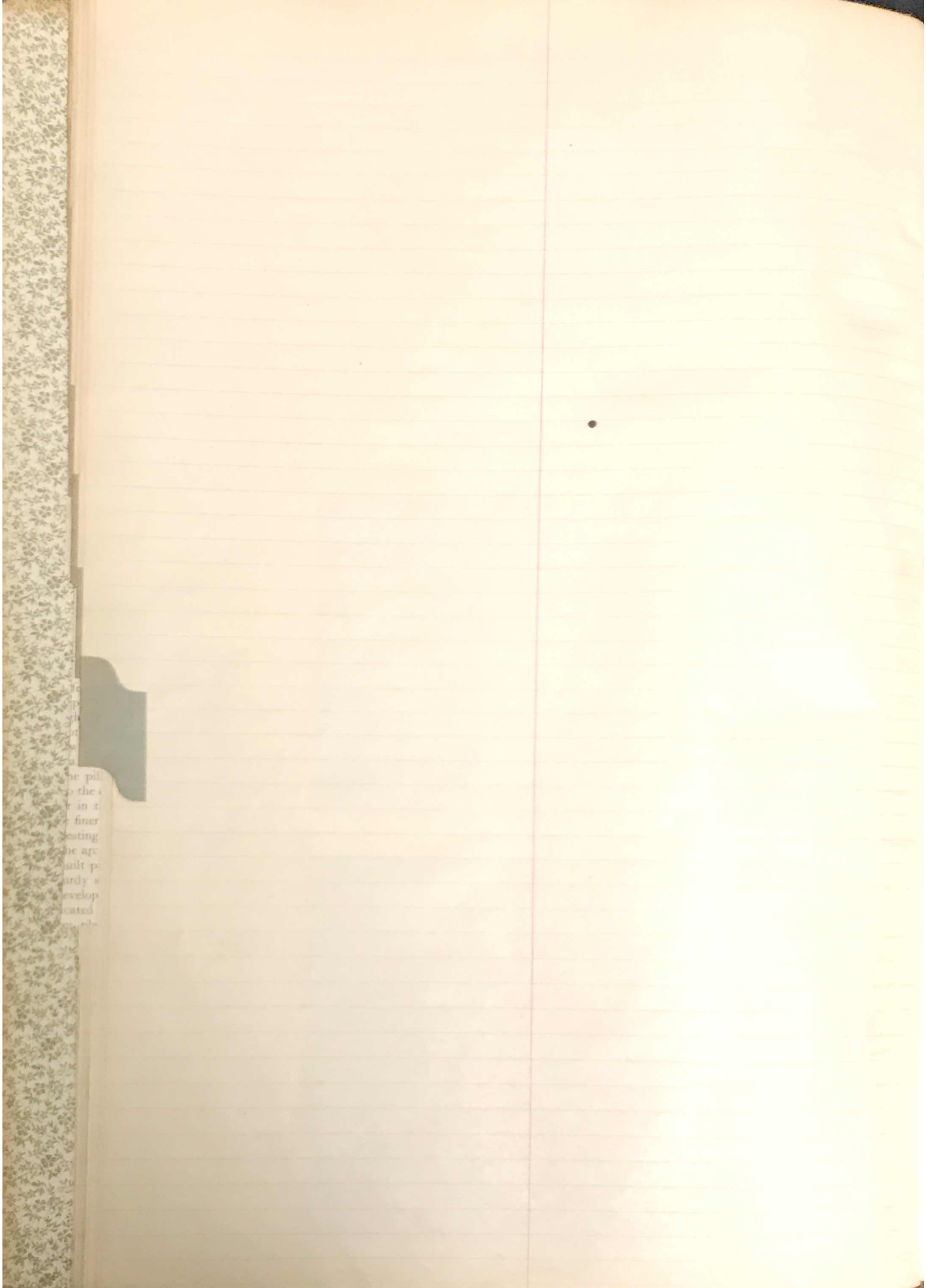




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ore la Alhambra, ver desde la altura el Palacio de Carlos V, debe producir emociones hondísimas. La mera vista fotográfica las produce ya

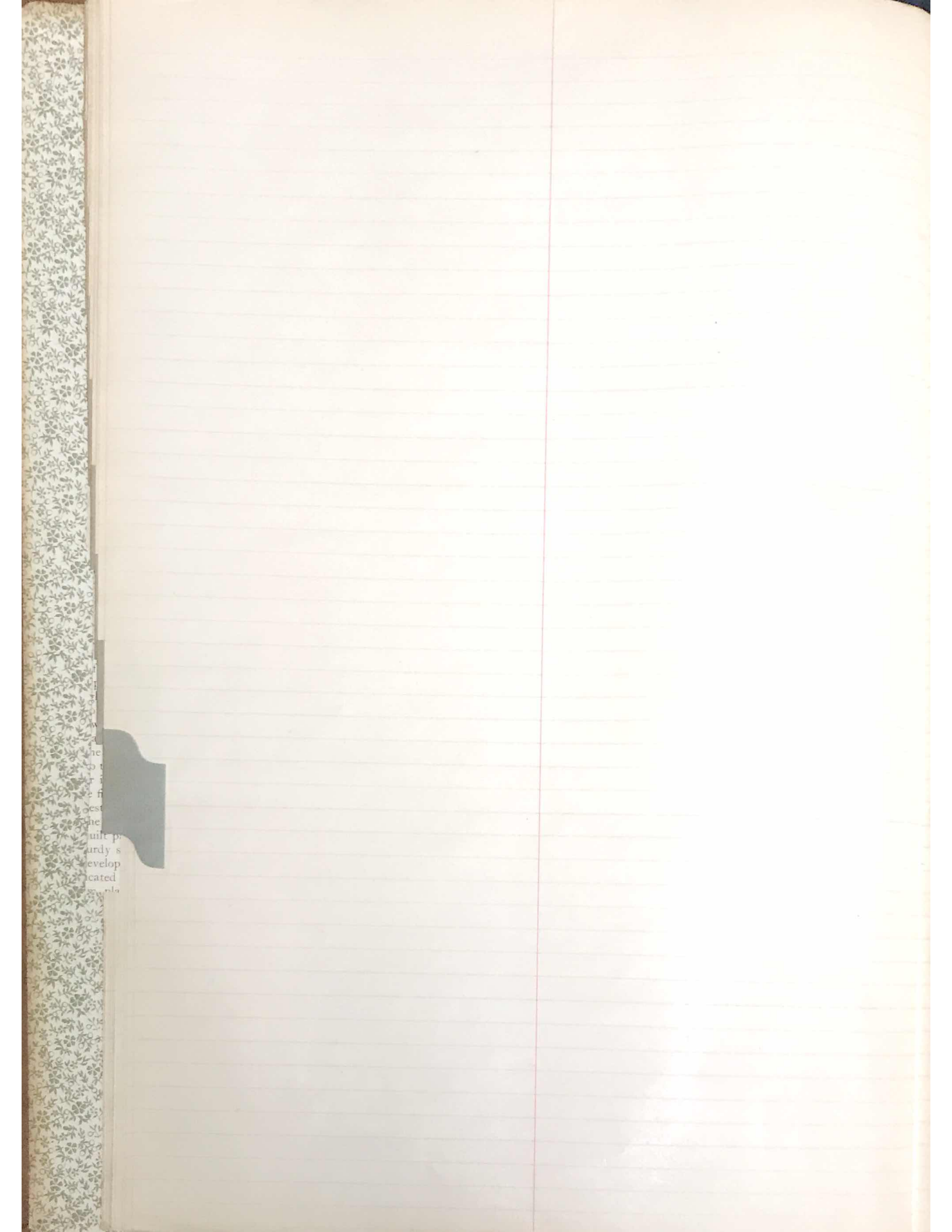






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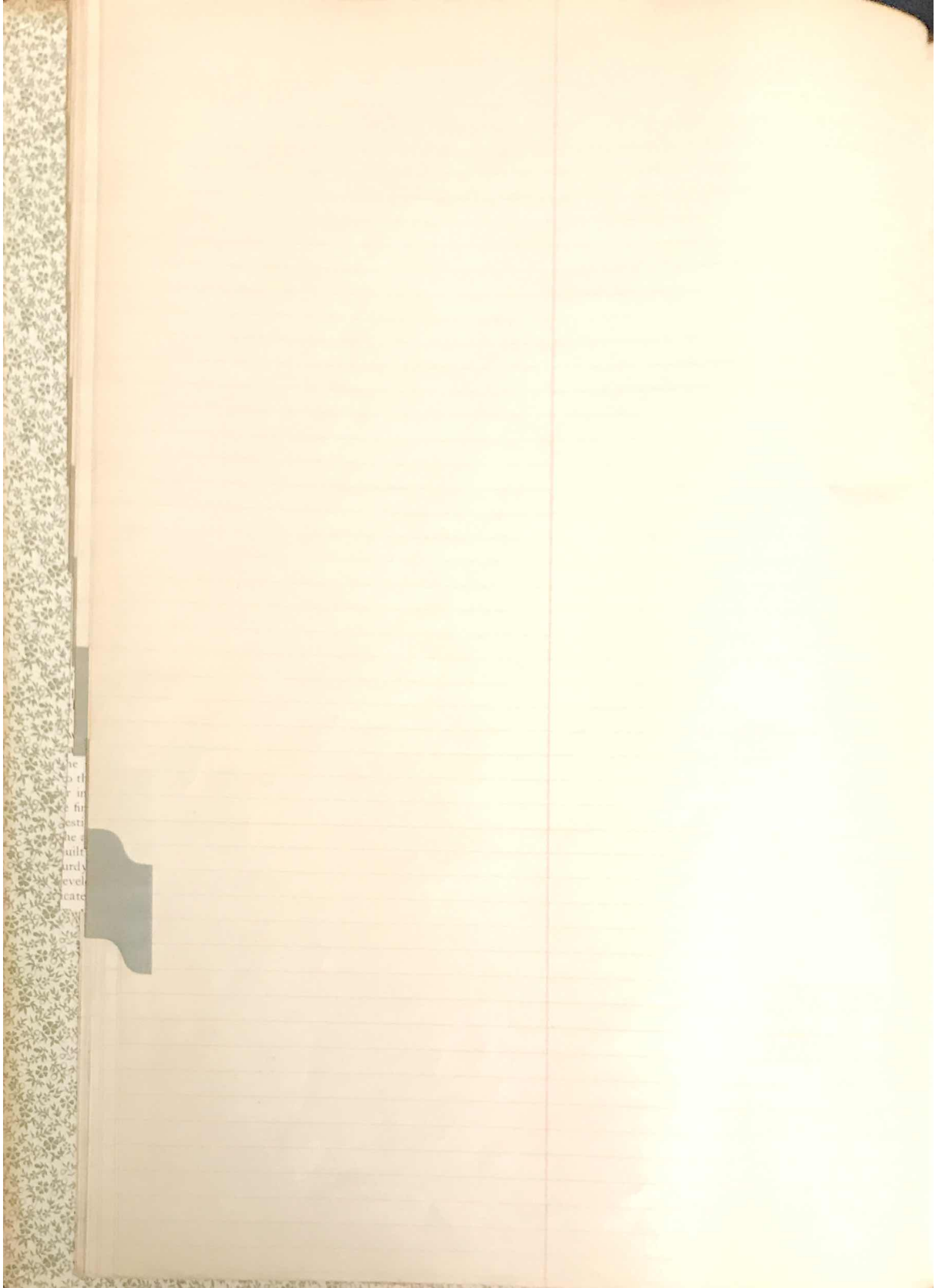






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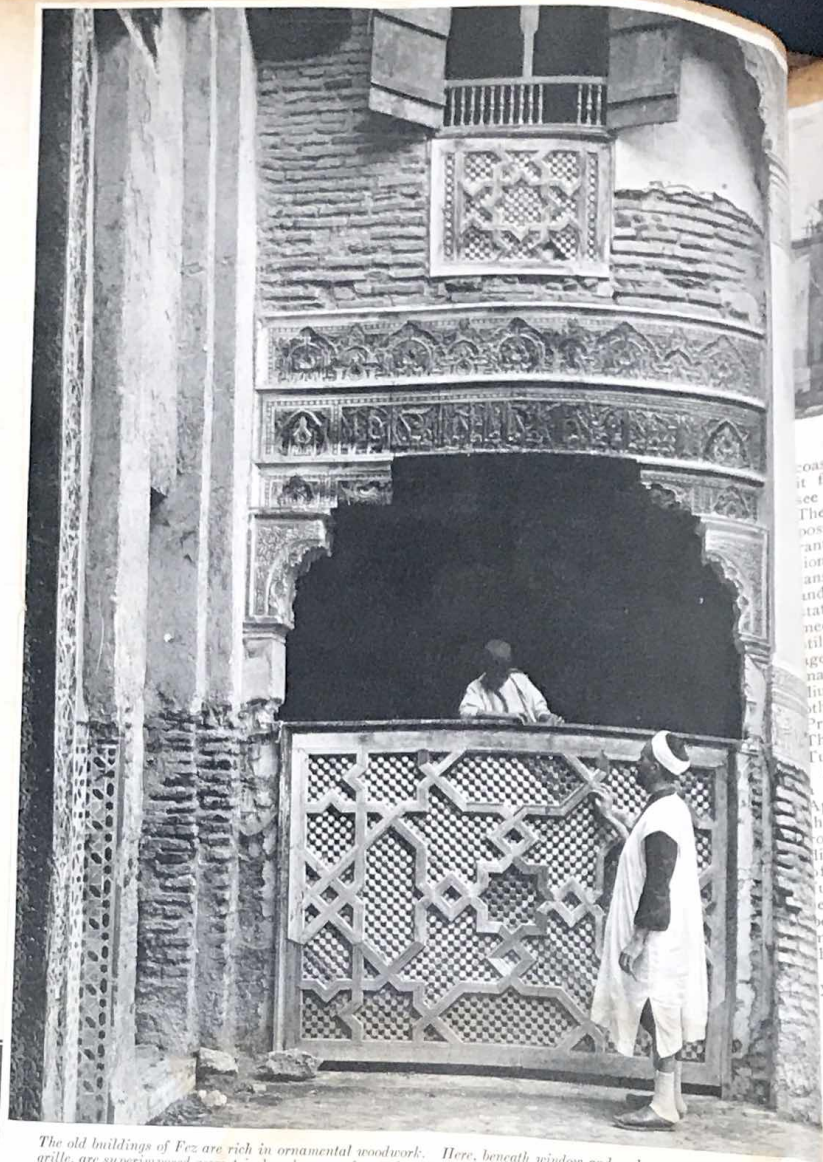


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Irrabieta aprovechaba todos los motivos para situar sus notas de España. Todos conocemos la calleja con su tono mudéjar; pero él dio un cuadro de España, durante la invasión, terrible y pintoresco.



The old buildings of Fez are rich in ornamental woodwork. Here, beneath window and arch, on a background of wooden grille, are superimposed geometrical arabesques of carved cedar. Such lattices, often serving as windows for dwellings, protect the women from being seen but permit them to look out on the street or to behold the guests of the master of the house.



Generalife.—Entrada en el patio

(Fot. Huse, N.Y.)



CHURCH ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY



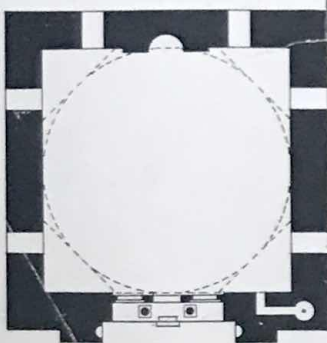


FIG. 5. MOSQUE AT MILETUS

the and rear, and a double row of twenty-one columns along the sides. The top step measured 360 feet by 163 feet. The bases of the columns on the front presented the peculiarity of five different types, the arrangement being that similar types occupied symmetrical positions with regard to the axis of the temple (Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10). In fact, this interesting variety was characteristic of many other parts of this huge temple.

To go to Pergamon one is obliged to start afresh from Smyrna.

Our trip back to the latter place was uneventful, except that we met two friends who had just been arrested in Aiden, a town on the route to Sardis; and this happened in the following way: They were both archaeologists, and, as they were poking about town, they saw some Greek inscriptions built into the wall of a court; so they knocked for permission to enter, but without any result at first. Now, archaeologists are persistent. Finally a head was thrust out of an upper window, and a shriek rent the air. Soon a number of



10 5 0 10 20 30 40 FT.

FIG. 4. PLAN OF MOSQUE AT MILETUS. Measured and Drawn by G. P. S.

east. Here, too, the sea has left five miles inland; but one can still see where the ancient harbor was located. The city passed through almost every possible vicissitude—oppression by tyrants, capture by the Persians, subjugation in turn by the Athenians, the Spartans, Alexander the Great, the Romans and the Barbarians; finally a Byzantine temple was overwhelmed by the Mohammedans. The theatre of Roman times is still fairly well preserved, and its frontage of 466 feet speaks for itself. The market place, bouleterion, baths, stadium, streets at right angles to each other, town walls and gates all recall the same, but on a more magnificent scale. The mosque, built in 1501, is a jewel of Turkish work (Figs. 4 and 5). Our next ancient site was Didyma—rival of Delphi in the worship of Apollo. Passing out from Miletus to the south, we followed an ancient sacred road, which skirted the sea for some distance, and reached the little village of Didyma after three hours of delightful riding. Up to the present, the temple, excavated by the French, has been the only thing to see; the Germans are now excavating the site more thoroughly. The vast temple was never completed. It had a double row of

The Arabic name for this city of 20,000 inhabitants is El Khilali, referring to the fact that it is "the city of Abraham, the friend of God." An early tradition gives this as the birthplace of Adam. Abraham is supposed to have pitched his tents here. It was David's capital for more than seven years, and it was the headquarters of the rebellion, Abimelech.

HEROD, A GEOGRAPHICAL BODY OF HOUSES OF THE JEWISH RACE: PALESTINE. Photograph by American Colony, Jerusalem



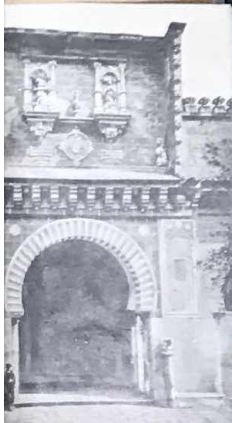
Ruined Hermitage at the Cortijo de San Pedro.



Beside the ancient mosque, the courtyard of the Medersa of Bouanassa at Fez, serves as a gathering place for the vendors from the bazaar or students from the old University.



One May Catch an Occasional Tentative Glimpse of an Inner Court



of the South Photo, Co., Boston. PORTE DES CHANGEURS





BETHLEHEM, WITH THE HILLS OF JUDEA IN THE DISTANCE. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS MADE FROM THE ROOF OF THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY. SAMSON'S WALL IS SAID TO BE BURIED ON THE SUMMIT OF THE FLAT TOPPED HILL.

THE HOLY CITY—JERUSALEM. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FROM THE NEW GERMAN CHURCH AND SHOWS THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY LOOKING TOWARD BETHLEHEM.

*By Maude Radford Warren*



The most sacred place in the Christian world: The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Bethlehem, beneath which the body of Christ was laid in a rock hewn grave.

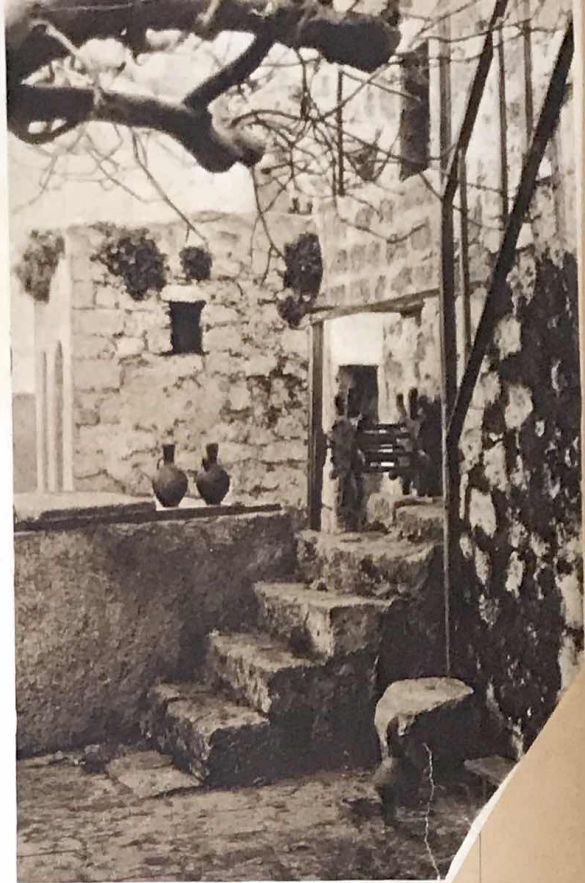


The walls of Jerusalem. These battlements were reared, razed, and reconstructed by the city's successive masters. The present walls were built in 1542.





RUINS OF THE OLD CHURCH WHERE THE LORD'S PRAYER WAS WRITTEN. THE CHRISTIANS OF PALESTINE HAVE CONSTRUCTED A BEAUTIFUL CHURCH AROUND THE FEW REMAINING STONES.

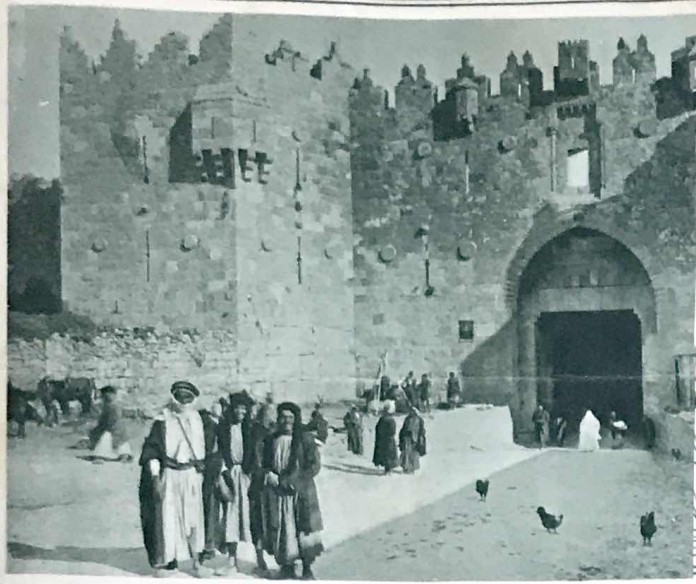


HOUSE OF SIMON THE TANNER. HERE ST. PETER DWELT FOR SEVERAL DAYS. THE OLD WALL WAS THERE IN THE TIME OF THE SAVIOUR.

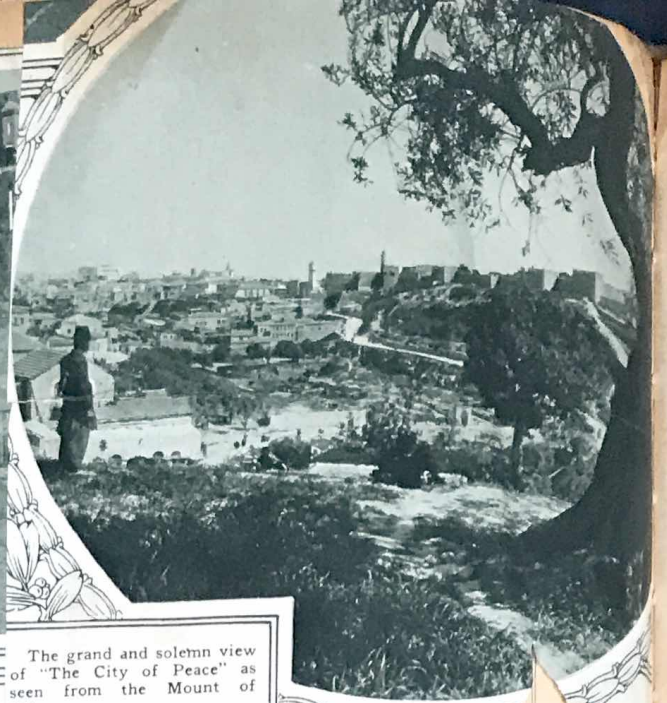


Looking toward the Mount of Olives. In the middle distance is the far famed Mosque of Omar with its gorgeous dome.





The grand and solemn view of "The City of Peace" as seen from the Mount of Olives.



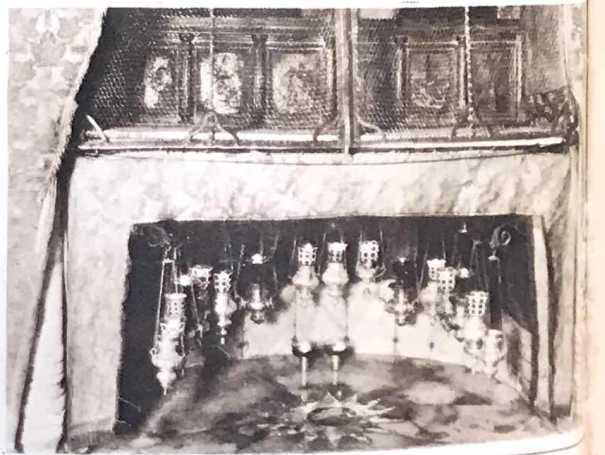
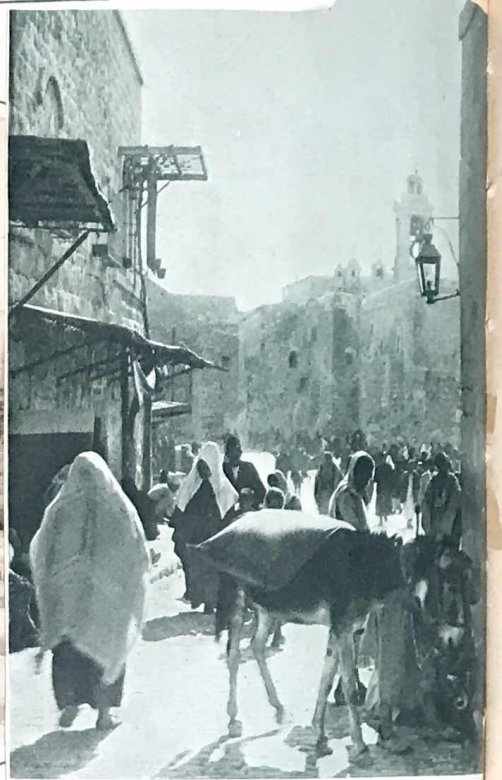
The Damascus Gate, one of the dominating entrances to the city.



The most populous section of the ancient city—the Jewish Quarter—where Jerusalem's 60,000 inhabitants live.



A STREET OF JERUSALEM WHERE THE SAVIOUR WAS BORN.

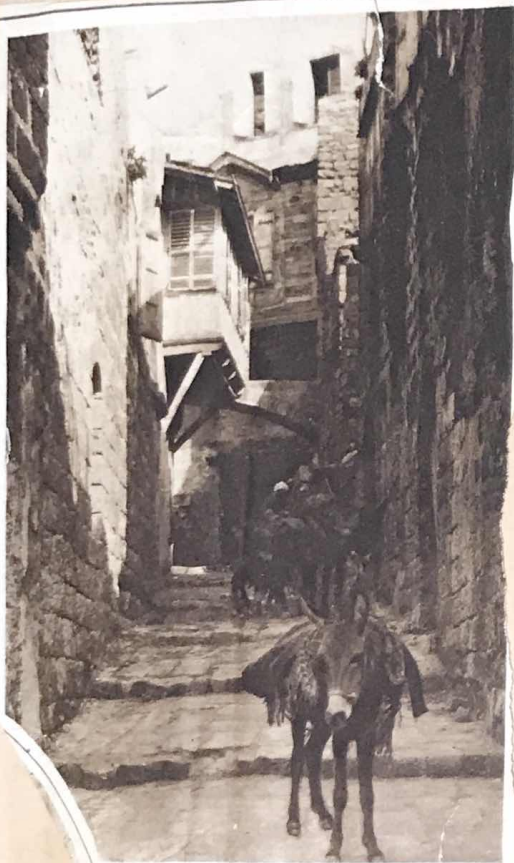


THE HOLIEST SPOT IN CHRISTENDOM—THE SCENE OF THE NATIVITY. THE STAR MARKS THE SPOT WHERE THE MANGER STOOD. THE STABLE WAS IN A CAVE.

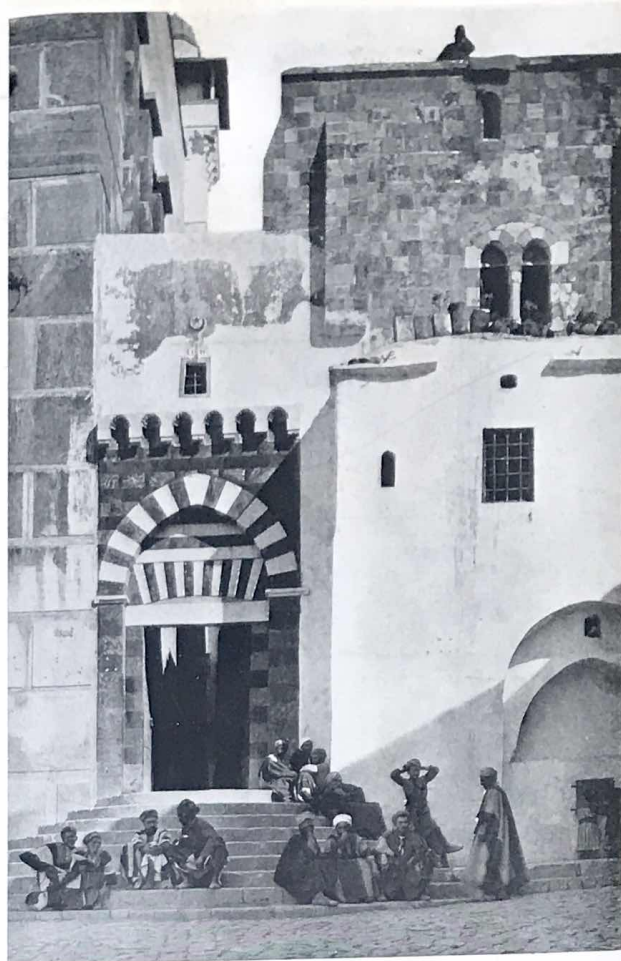




THE VIA DOLOROSA.  
JERUSALEM. OVER  
THIS ROADWAY  
CHRIST CARRIED THE  
CROSS.



STREET IN JOPPA. AS IN JERUSALEM,  
MANY OF THE STREETS WERE  
FLIGHTS OF SHALLOW STEPS. THE  
CITY IS BUT LITTLE CHANGED.



ENTRANCE TO THE MOSQUE OF HEBRON, BUILT BY THE CRUSADERS IN THE  
TWELFTH CENTURY

This ancient edifice, sacred alike to Jew, Gentile, and Mohammedan, is supposed to stand over the Cave of Machpelah, purchased from Ephron the Hittite by Abraham as a family burial place. Besides the patriarch and his wife Sarah, Isaac and Rebecca, Jacob and Leah are believed to have been buried here.

11



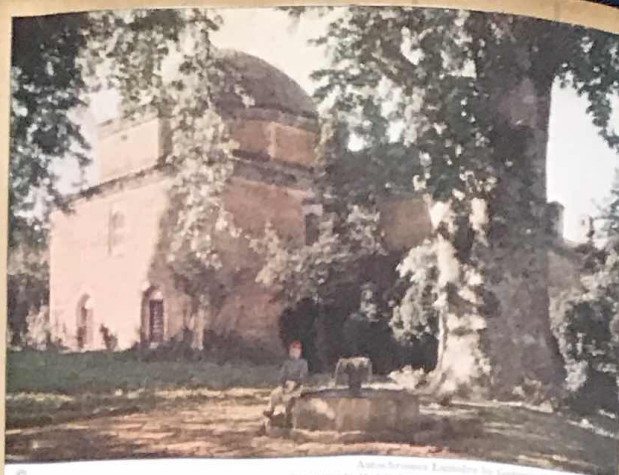
Doorway Of The Cathedral Backing  
To The Court Of Oranges





CYPRESS-SENTINELLED BRUSA

For centuries before the Turks began their westward drive across Asia Minor, Greeks had settled here and had given the name of their Home of the Gods to the mountain which towers behind the city. Tradition says that Brusa was founded at the suggestion of Hannibal and was for a long time the seat of the Babylonian kings.



THE TOMB OF MURAD II AT BRUSA

Because the Moslem monarch expressed the wish that his grave be exposed to the elements like that of any common man, there is a hole in the dome, through which the rain falls. Many of Turkey's early sultans are buried in this city.

VI



GIVING HER HOUSEHOLD INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DAY

The mistress (*hanum*) of this Turkish home is seated on a divan in the courtyard of her numerous slaves. In the harem of a well-to-do Turk the hanum usually is surrounded by



IN THE COURTYARD OF A SYRIAN HOME

The women of this wealthy household find the courtyard refreshingly cool during the day, and frequently repair to it in the evening also, as indicated by the lantern suspended from the branch of the lemon tree.

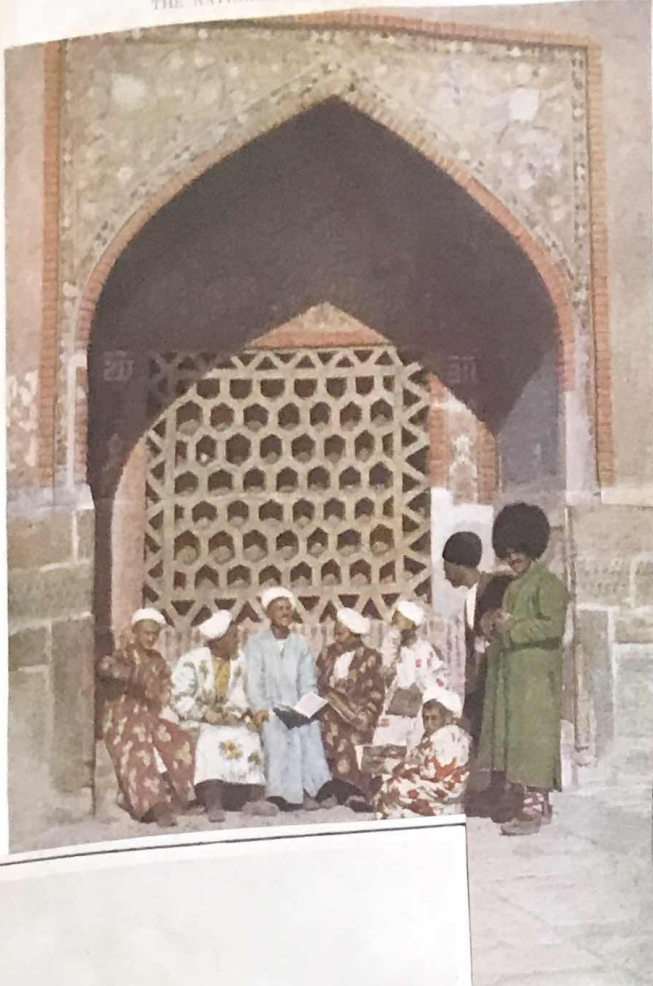


STREET IN JERUSALEM. THE BUILDINGS ARE OF STONE OR ADOBE. TIMBER IS SCARCE IN PALESTINE, AS TURK EXACTS A HEAVY TAX ON TREES.



Machpelah—The tomb of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob





CHURCH BUILT OVER CAVE WHERE  
CHRIST WAS BORN. IT CONTAINS ORIGINAL  
COLUMNS FROM SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, IN  
JERUSALEM.



A Sari of Samarkand.

RES  
its more than a hundred theo-  
theologues, all of whom are  
kin headgear is a Turkoman;



THE ROAD FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES TO THE  
GOLDEN GATE OF JERUSALEM OVER WHICH JESUS  
MADE HIS TRIUMPHANT ENTRY ON PALM SUNDAY.  
THE CITY HAS CHANGED GREATLY IN APPEARANCE



MORNING-GLORIES ADORNING AN OLD WALL IN BOKHARA







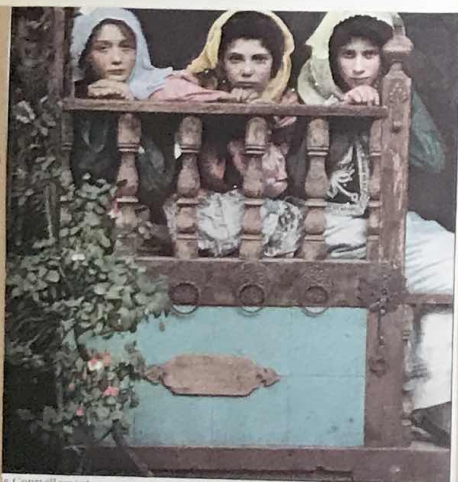
THE SHAH OF PERSIA, IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS CORONATION, INCORUSTED WITH PRECIOUS STONES AND MOUNTED ON A PLATFORM OF WHITE MARBLE, IN A COURT OF HIS PALACE. A WELCOME RECITED TO HIM BY THE CHIEF POET OF HIS COURT.



THE TURKISH WOMEN ARE DISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE ALIEN RACES, BY THE VEIL WHICH COVERS THE FACE AND AT TIMES FALLS OVER THE FACE. AT THE LEFT IS A PEDDLER OF SOFT DRINKS AND LEMONADE.



THE NAME OF THIS CITY OF ASIA MINOR IS MOST APPROPRIATE—AFIUN-KARAHISSAR, WHICH MEANS BLACK CASTLE. SITUATED AT THE JUNCTION OF RAILROAD LINES LEADING FROM CONSTANTINOPLE AND SMYRNA TO KONIEH, AFIUN-KARAHISSAR, WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000, BEFORE THE WORLD WAR, HAS NUMEROUS MOSQUES, BATHS, CHAPELS, AND INNS, AS WELL AS MANUFACTURES OF FELT, CARPETS, ARMS, AND SADDLERY.



THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM ISLAMLAND. NOT YET OLD ENOUGH TO BE CONCERNED WITH THE NECESSITY FOR VEILING THEIR FACES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHER, THEY NEVERTHELESS HAVE COVERED THEIR HAIR AS A SYMBOL OF MODESTY.



THE COURT OF A MOSQUE OF A TEKKEH, OR MONASTERY FOR DERVISHES.



THE MOSQUE WITH THE DOME OF GOLD. ABOVE—BAGDAD.

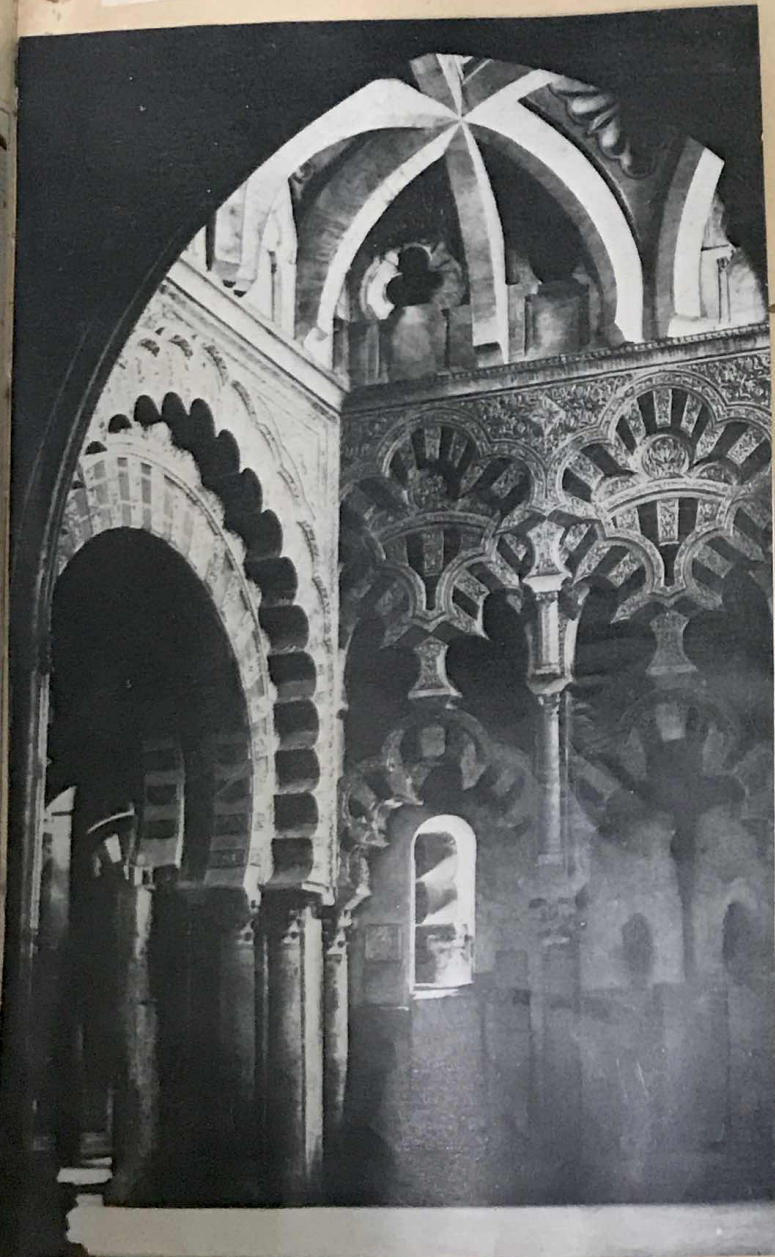
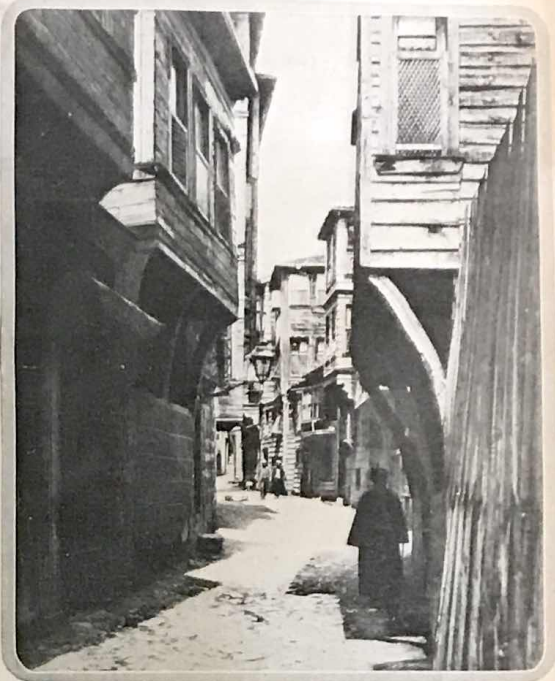




*The doughboy is an arduous sightseer and the Riviera abounds in places of historic interest—like this medieval fortress—to hold his interest*



*The Turkish cemetery at Constantinople. The Turk is so race-proud that he puts a representation of a turban on his tombstone that the death angel may not mistake him*



*There are many relics of the days of the Romans in the towns along the Riviera. This is La Turbie on the Grand Corniche above Monte Carlo*





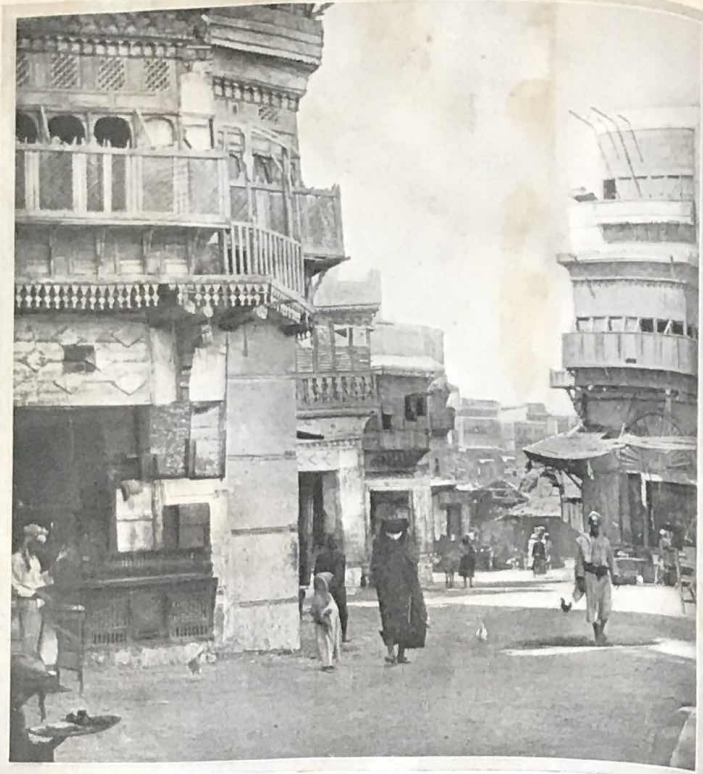
State bullock-cart of the Mahomja Gawkwar of Baroda.



INTERIOR OF MOORISH BATH.



BRASS-WORKERS AT THE SOUTH GATE OF THE KHAN EL-KHALILI.

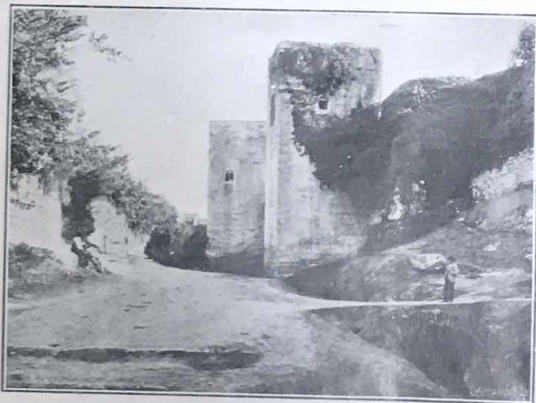


A street in Jeddah, where Hussein's worshippers rose against the Turk and utterly routed him on July 16, 1916, after word had gone around among the bazaars that the day of Arabia's freedom was at hand.



Egyptian Labor Corps, attached to the British army, unloading stores from surf boats at the wharf at Jaffa.

British Official Underwood



Torre del Candil



IN STAMBOUL'S RESIDENTIAL QUARTER

By night the bekri (watchman) on his rounds bangs his baton on those eadles every 10 hours, to wake you up and inform you that all's well. Or perhaps he shouts a warning yell where a fire may be, for these wooden houses of Stamboul burn like tinder, and a very few minutes would destroy in a few hours.





SANTA MARIA LA BLANCA.



What the Bosphorus is to the Parisian, what the gardens of the Pincus are to the Roman, the "Sweet Waters of Europe," on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, are to the residents of Constantinople and to the diplomatic colony which gathers there.

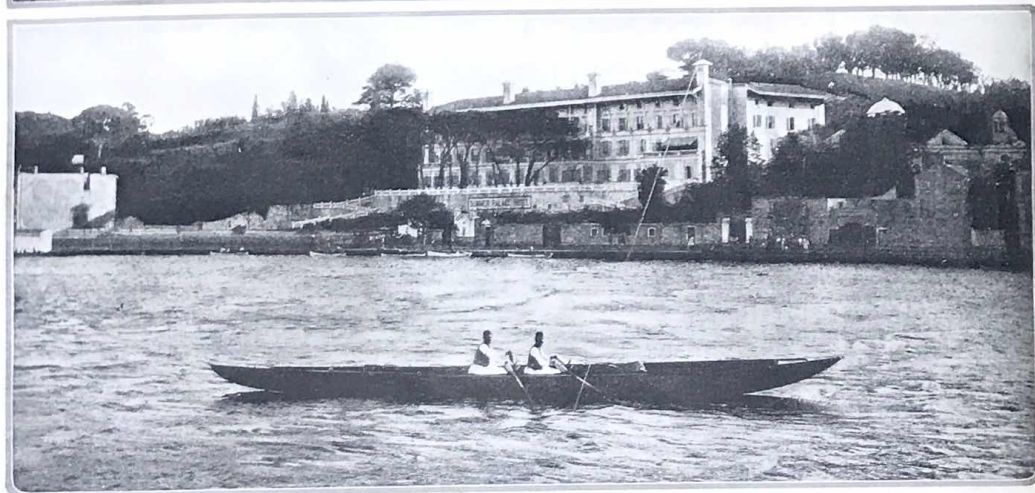


San Giovanni degli Eremiti, one of the earliest existing Norman churches, now in ruins.



In the pleasure gardens on the European side of the Bosphorus, the "Sweet Waters of Europe" flow from tree-shaded depths over marble cascades, past a beautiful marble palace of the Sultan, rich with carved marble tracery.

Noted as the refuge of the embryo diplomat and the traveler from all lands, the Summer Palace Hotel is a center of gaiety for Therapia and the scene of balls famous for the multiplicity of nationalities represented by the guests.



The Giralda, Seville.



WOMEN'S UPPER ROOM IN THE MOSQUE OF ABD-EL-RAHMAN.





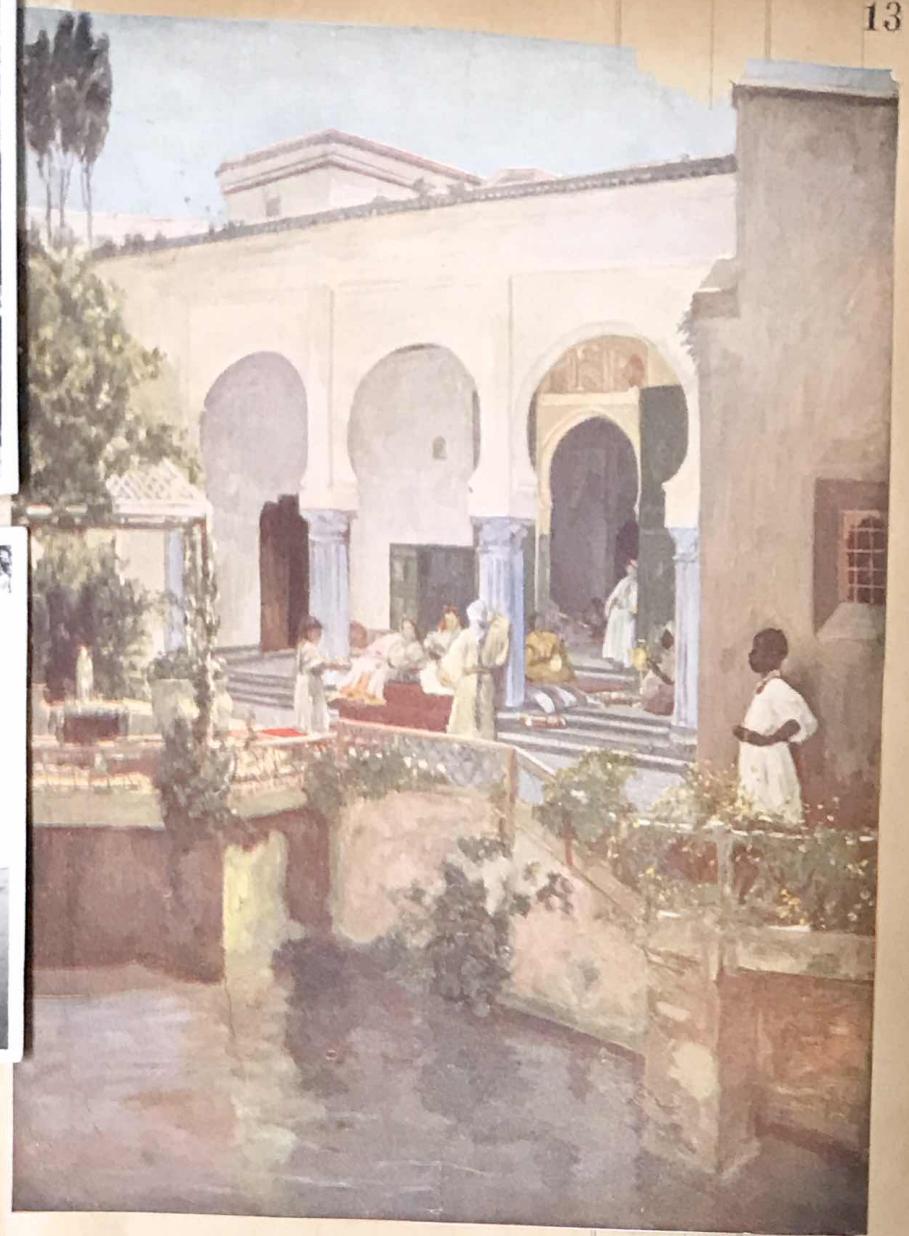
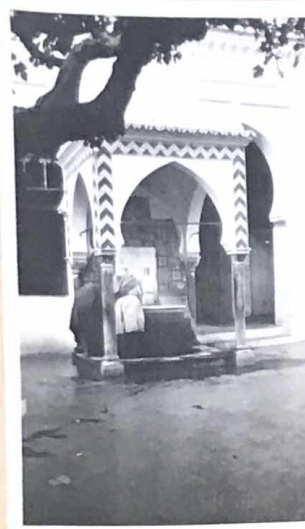
Tomb of Seljukian Turks in Konia. This City, Formerly a Seat of the Sultan, is Suggested as His New Capital.

113 TUNIS - Fontaine arabe. - Li



Along the speckless automobile roads there are occasional camps of nomads, here and there a vivid Arab village, and at rare intervals a marnabout or holy tomb, like this famous one of western Algeria



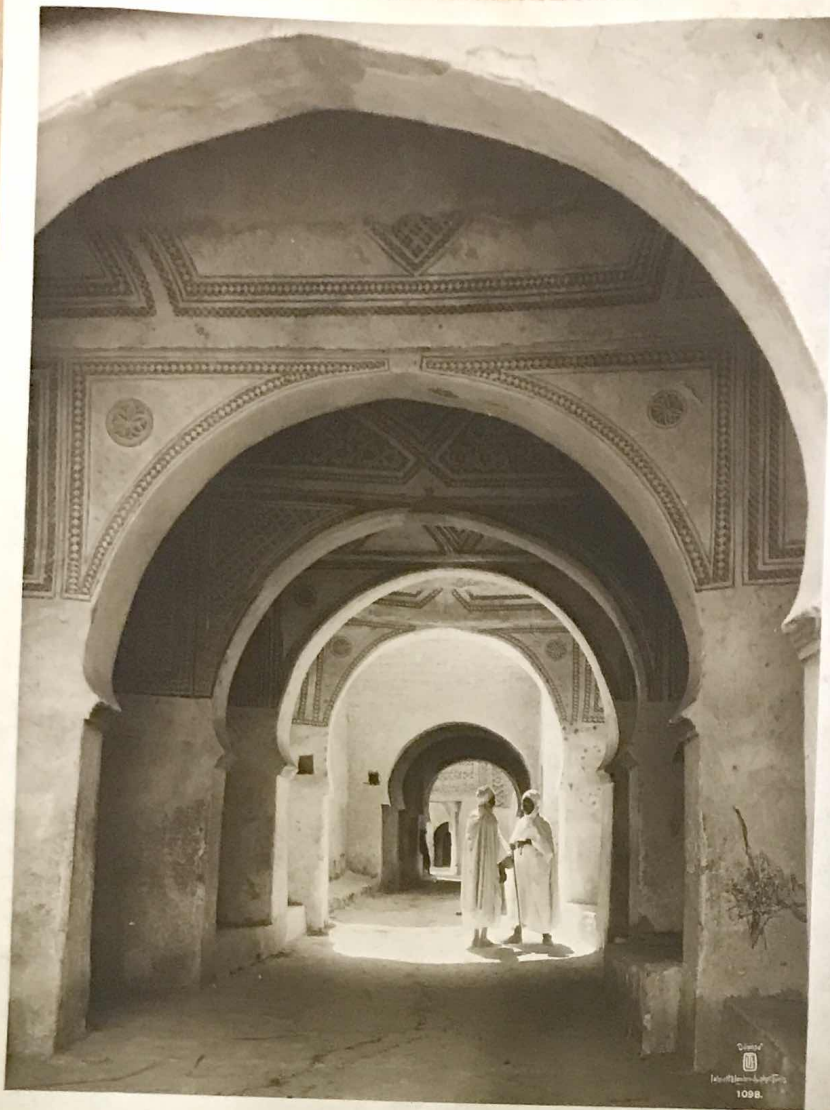


"IN ALGIERS"  
BY WILLIAM SARTAIN



ST. MARTIN'S BRIDGE





*Ritz-Carlton Hotel  
Madison Avenue & Forty-sixth Street  
New York*



*Colonias 1908. Galería del patio de las Herminias. L. Lorent y O. M. de la Cruz*

*CASA LLORENTE*





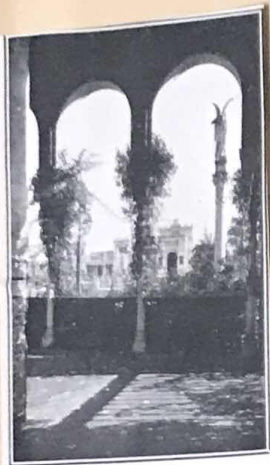
Patio árabe del convento de Zahir



The minarets of Kalaat.



An ancient brick mosque in Cairo started to look like stone. Many supposedly stone buildings in Cairo are really brick covered with cement.



Patio del Pabellón de Arte antiguo en la Exposición

world-famous Caliphs whose ashes long since vanished, while their magnificent Gamie and Mesgid are still to be seen, though falling hopelessly in ruins and often half buried in the shifting sands of the Egyptian desert beyond the city walls of Cairo. To-day these once gorgeous structures have for us a special and peculiar interest because from their shattered walls we may readily learn forgotten secrets of brick building and ceramics. It is vitally necessary to-day that American architects, artists, and decorators should draw new structural lessons and artistic thought from the potsherds of the East before the wasting forces of destruction and neglect now prevalent can ruin all. We must learn again and practise once more the Arts of Fire.

As the potter grinds his clay and crushes broken potsherds of other potters to make his own work strong and lovely, so we to-day must gather architectural facts, ideas, and inspiration from the dead and broken past.

Gathering new wisdom from the shapes of gaining great and knowledge from shattered ruins of city, we now must new forms of art as ed to architecture

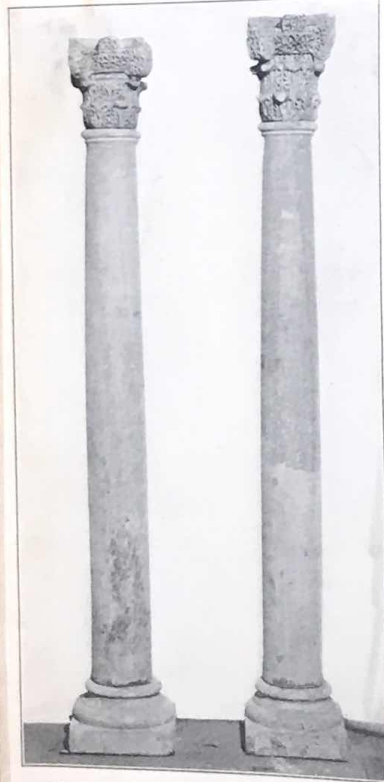
and modern decorative design. By studying the crumbling walls of Cairo's famous buildings, by learning from the mounds and dust heaps of Babylon or Susa, and by examining the structural methods of mediæval brick builders we can learn to build both more economically and more beautifully than is done to-day.

Poets, philosophers, and prophets, like the great Omar have reasoned learnedly concerning the wondrous clay products of other days, and have drawn analogies from the fact that our race as well as the innumerable exquisite products of the potter's skill derive form and substance from clay and ashes, and to clay and ashes must return.

Moralists have spoken wise lessons and made learned comparisons concerning the fragile character of the most beautiful or rarest pottery and the transitory nature of human life. Great teachers of religious truths have pointed out that human affairs and high achievements are like a table full of ceramic treasures, liable to sudden and varied accidents, and may often, like the potter's table full of beautiful objects, by sudden catastrophe be upset and shattered hopelessly.



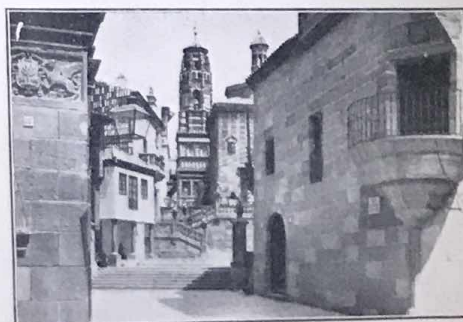
The Tombs of the Mamlukes. Ugly modern houses are being built among the most superb reminders of ancient ceramic art.



No. 881. TWO CARVED MARBLE COLUMNS  
HISPANO-ARABIC, 12TH CENTURY



Patio de una casa árabe de Granada



Pueblo Español.—El campanario de Uña (Zaragoza)



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© N. G. S. Antochrome Lumière by Giovanni Costa Geronzi  
**THE BLUE MOSQUE OF IBRAHIM AGHA**  
 The picturesque place of worship, built by the Emir Aksunkor in 1346, is distinguished by the exquisite blue tiles which cover nearly its entire eastern wall to the level of the windows. It was restored by a Turkish governor some 300 years after its erection and has retained his name.



A COUNTRY HOUSE NEAR TIBERIAS.



© Donald McLeish

**MODERN "SITTERS"** (SEE TEXT, PAGE 296)  
 More transactions are effected in Egypt while sitting in cafés than in offices. Here business is combined with the pleasure of drinking thick, inky coffee, and smoking the water pipe.



Casa morisca de la Cuesta de la Victoria, que ha sido restaurada





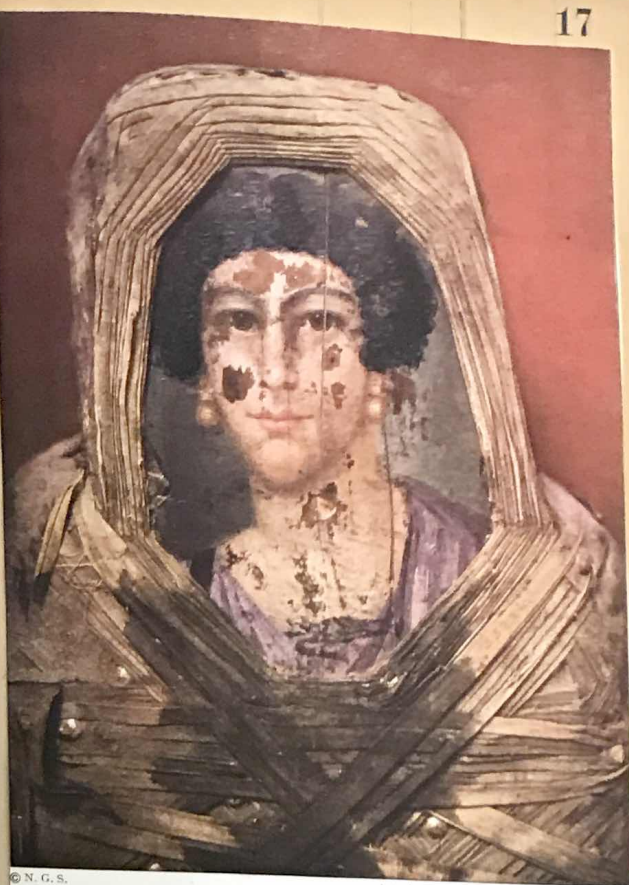


© N. G. S.

Autochrome Lumière by Gervais Courtellemont

## A MASTERPIECE OF EGYPTIAN ARABESQUE

The entrance to the French Legation in Cairo, with its porcelain tile and ivory inlay, is a fine example of the Egyptian arabesque style. The *sau* standing at either side are survivors of an old régime when such brightly costumed servants ran before the carriages of all people of consequence to clear the way.



© N. G. S.

Autochrome Lumière by Gervais Courtellemont

## A FACE THAT HAS WITHSTOOD THE RAVAGES OF TWENTY CENTURIES

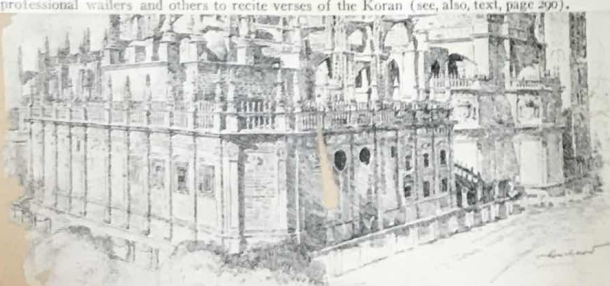
Like the fame of Cleopatra, this wax painting on a sarcophagus of the Ptolemaic epoch, has survived the onslaughts of time. It is a relic of the days when Greek influence was strong in Egyptian art, but such features are still to be found among the women in the Land of the Nile. The wrappings of this mummy are of fine linen.



Photograph by A. W. Cutler

## THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF A MEMBER OF THE POORER CLASS OF CAIRO

Men are hired to precede the procession as professional wailers and others to recite verses of the Koran (see, also, text, page 290).



FAMOUS CATHEDRAL OF SEVILLE, THE GRANDDEST MONUMENT OF MEDIEVAL SPAIN. THE CATHEDRAL, ONE OF THE THREE OR FOUR LARGEST AND GRANDEST IN EUROPE, WAS BUILT IN THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES, FOLLOWING THE BROAD RECTANGULAR PLAN OF AN EARLIER MOORISH MONASTIC. OF THE FINE BELFRY, THE GIRALDA—OF WHICH THE TOWER OF MARSHALL SQUARE GARDEN IS A MODIFIED COPY—THE LOWER PART IS MOORISH, THE UPPER PART SPANISH, ADDED IN 1495.



Convento de Santa Clara, patio principal





1928. Maison de Pierre le Cruet, Toledo.



Seville, Spain.

FIG. 80.—LA GIRALDA.





THE ROMAN BRIDGE AT RONDA

In the heart of Andalusia. Ronda is a favorite summer resort of Gibraltar. The surrounding country is magnificent



Claustro de la Universidad salmantina que da acceso á la cátedra de Fray Luis



Arco romano y fuente salada, en Medina Sidonia

(Foto. Bus



Courtesy of Vignier, Paris

VIII CENTURY BOWL EXCAVATED AT RHAGES



Casa que habitó Santa Teresa, en 1576, en la calle de Zaragoza



Un detalle de la casa de Santa Teresa en Sevilla



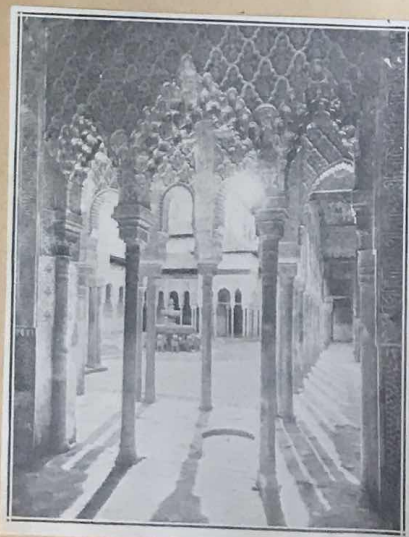
Escalera de la casa que habitó la Santa en la calle de Zaragoza







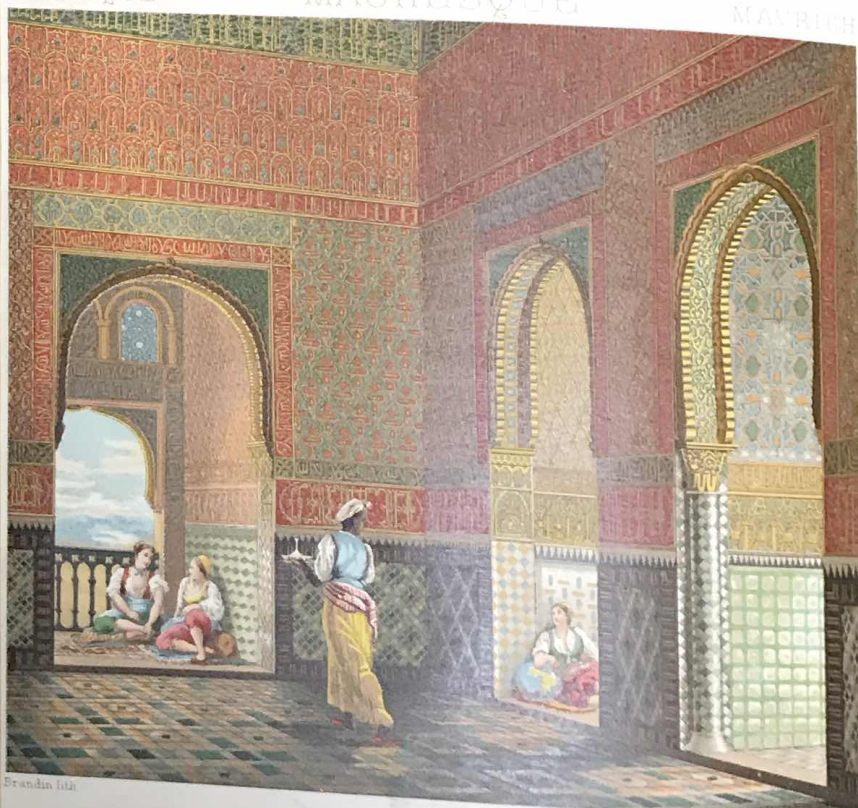
31 BURGOS: Museo Provincial, Arcos Arabes



MORESQUE

MAURESQUE

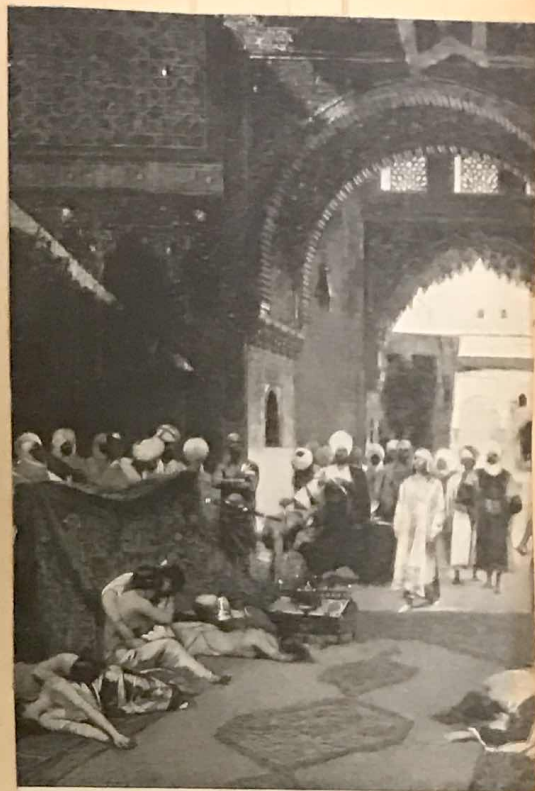
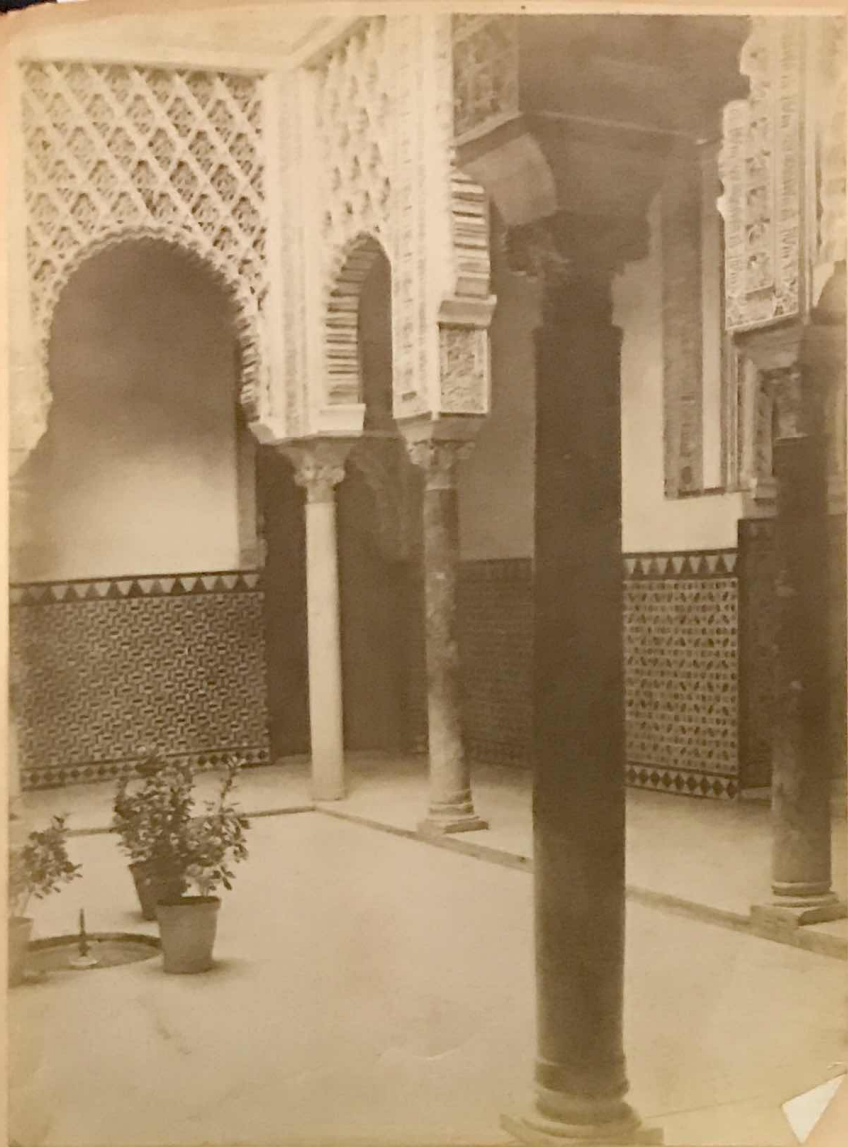
MAURISH



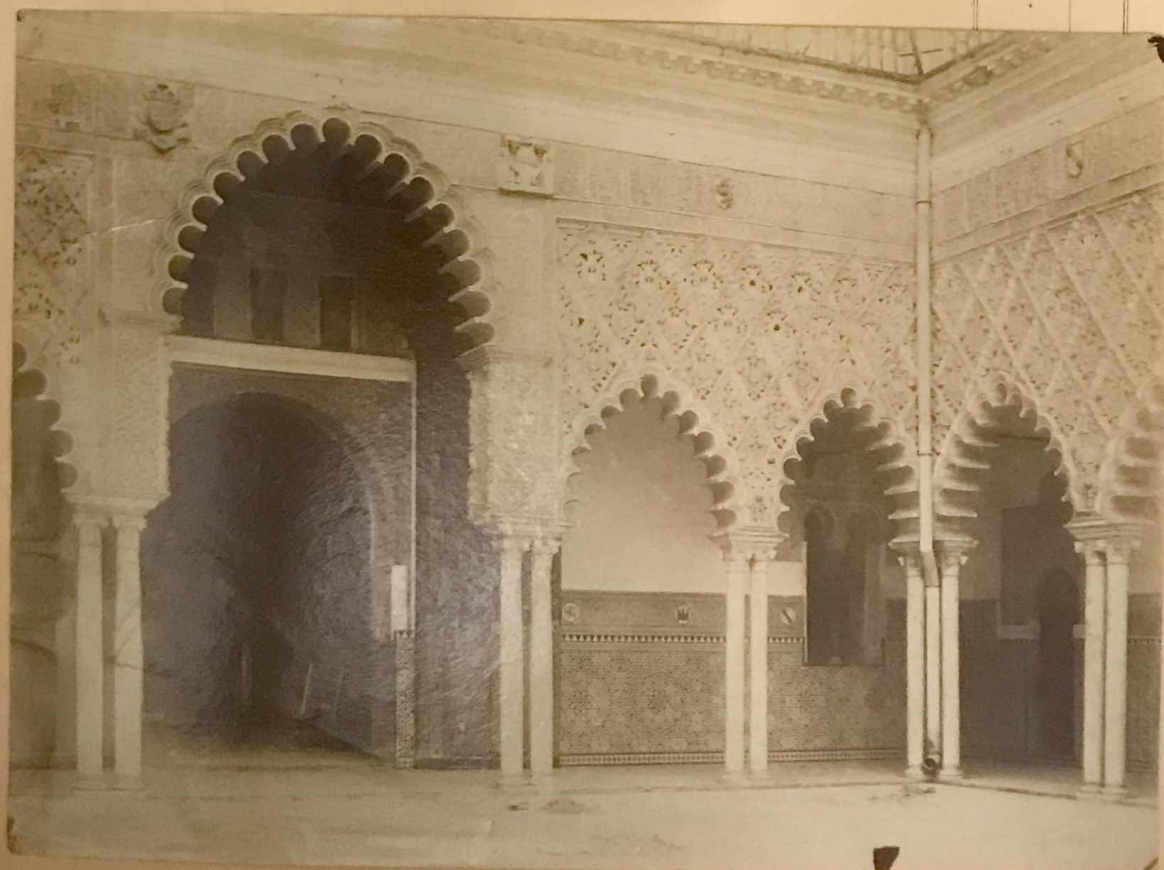
Brandin lith.

Imp. From. 1881. 10/11/11

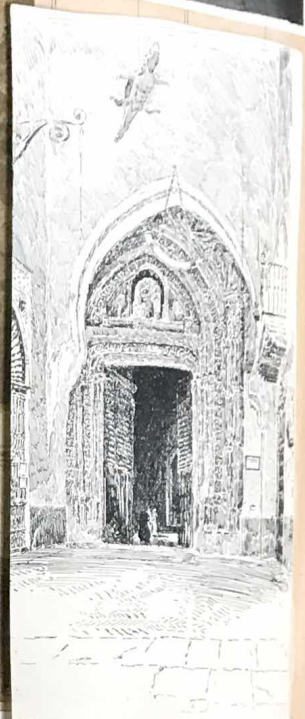
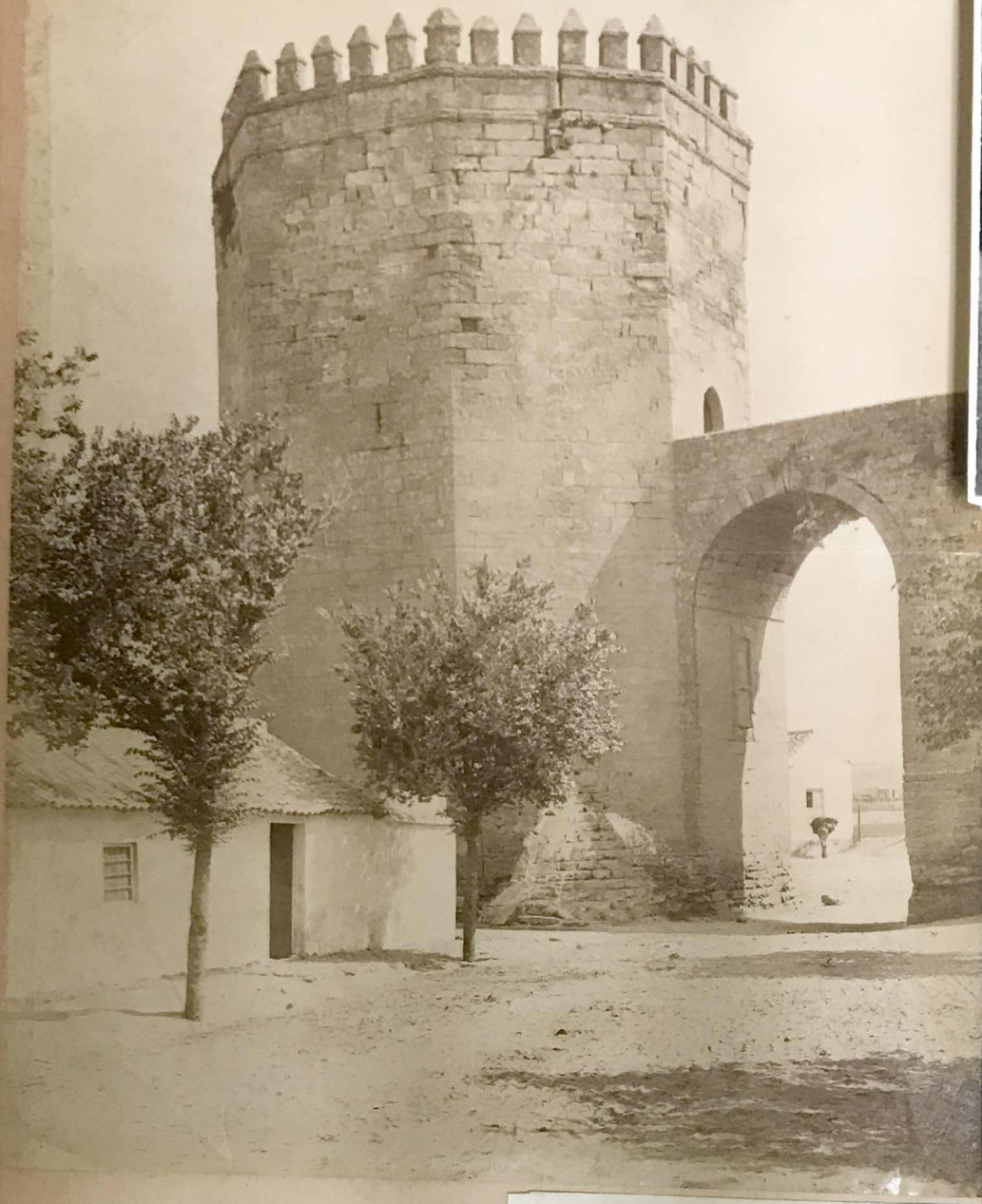




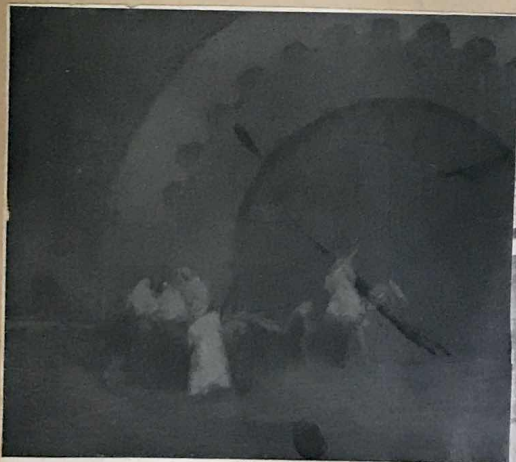
Mahomet II. entering Constantinople.  
From the Painting by Benjamin-Constant.



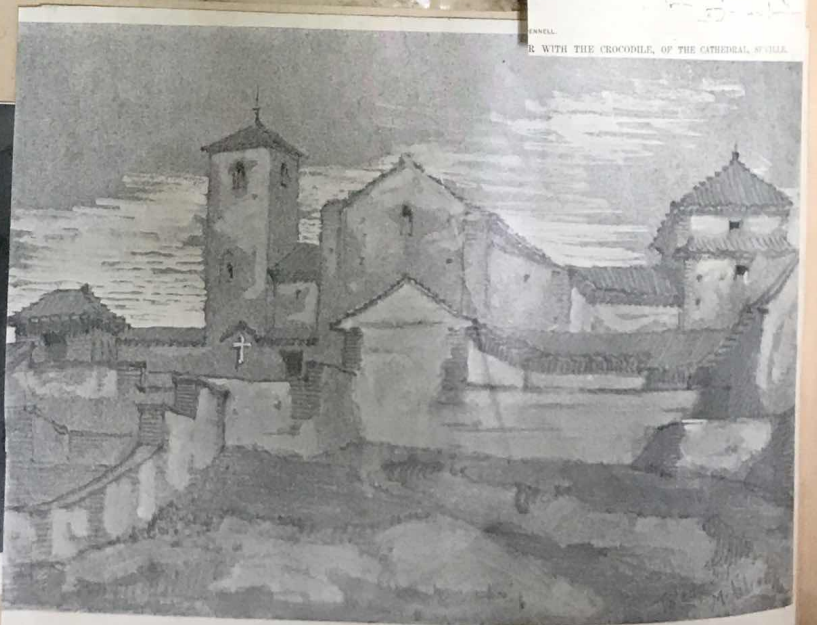




THE CROCODILE, OF THE CATHEDRAL, SEVILLE.



Drawn by Arthur Schneider. Half-tone plate engraved by H. Davidson  
THE ARTIST'S ARRIVAL AT THE THURSDAY GATE OF MOROCCO CITY

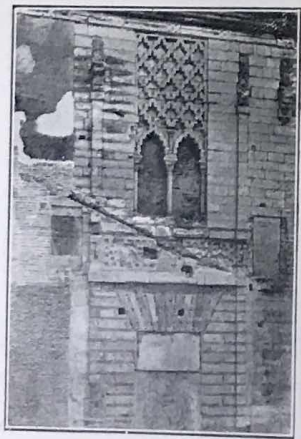
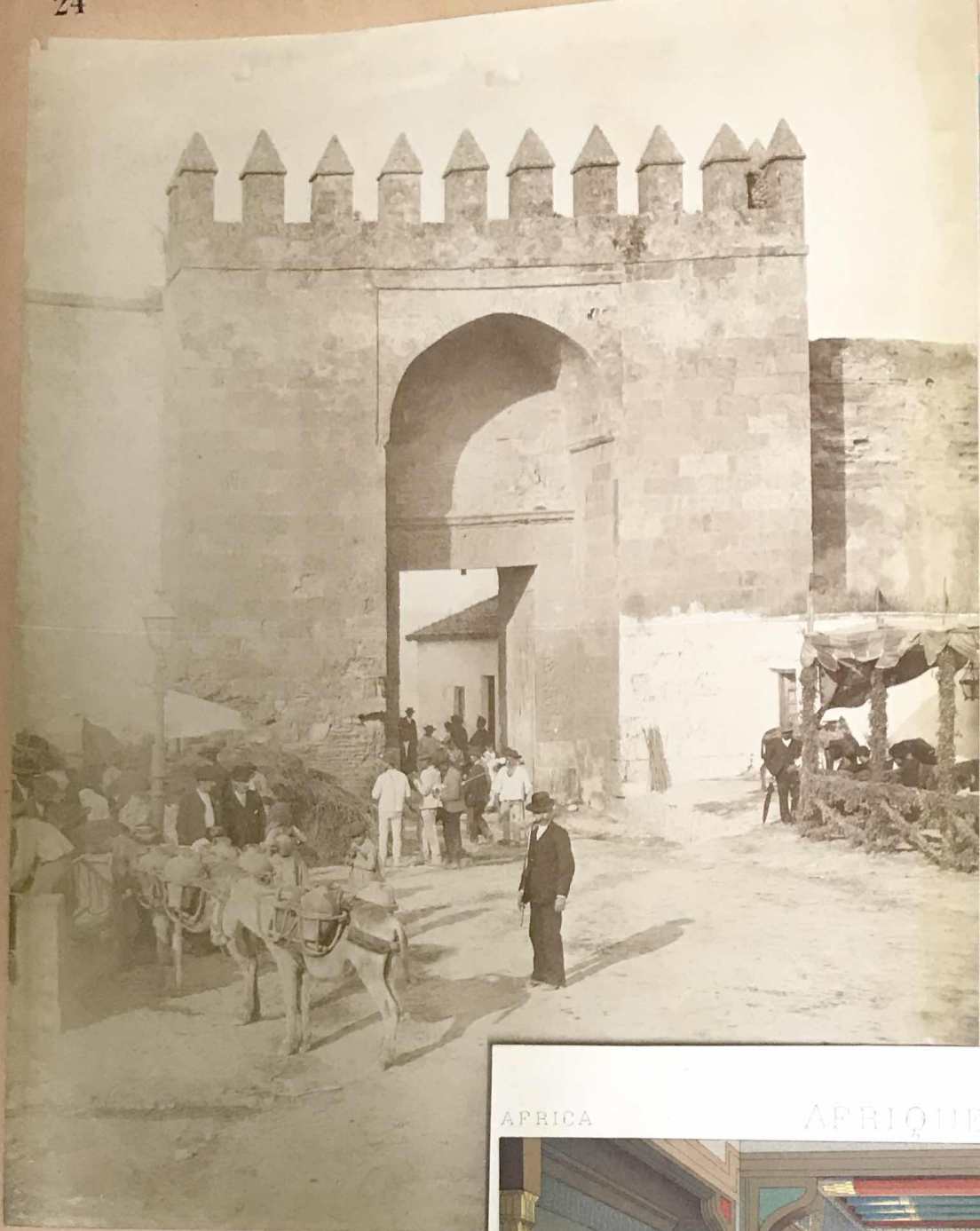


SOME OF THE SIMPLER ELEMENTS OF SPANISH ARCHITECTURE







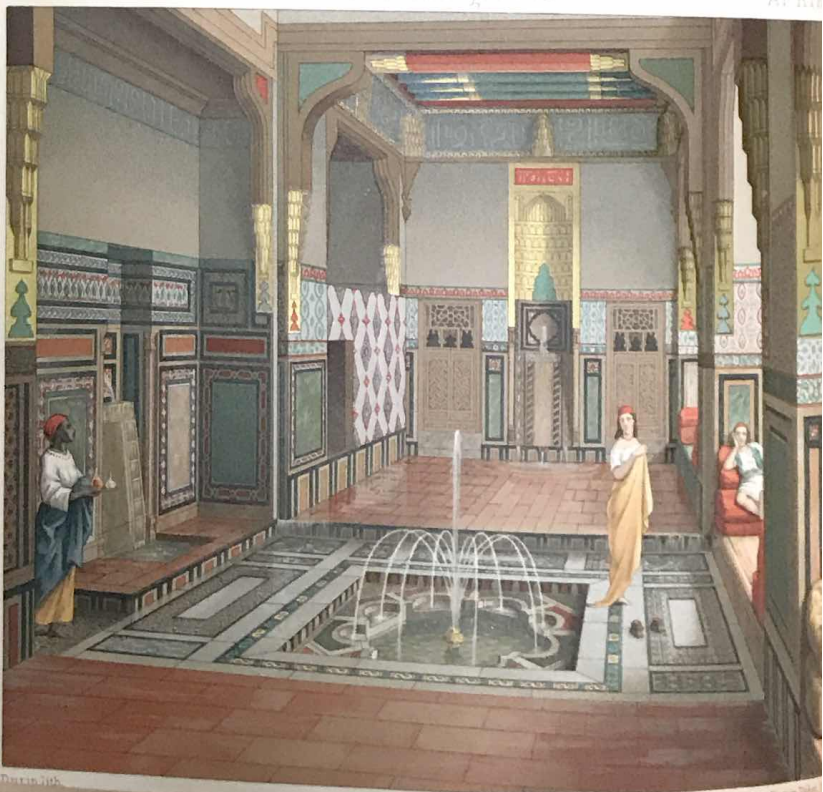


Esta puerta, descubierta por el Sr. Sempérez, se cree fué la del palacio fundado por Alfonso XI, anterior al Monasterio

AFRICA

AFRIQUE

AFRI







10. Tour arabe de St. Tome. Toléde



11. Aqueduc de Segovia

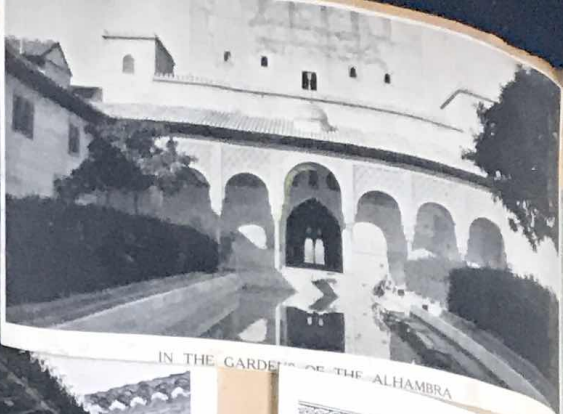




Copyright

6.—NORTHERN PORTICO AND ENTRANCE TO GALLERY.

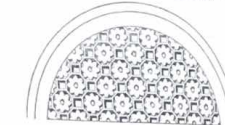
"COUNTRY



IN THE GARDEN OF THE ALHAMBRA



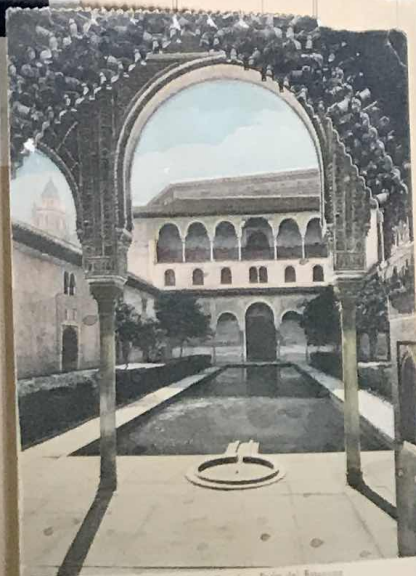
DECORATION OVER A DOOR IN AN EARLY MOORISH MOSQUE AT CORDOVA. Imitation of woven work and embroidery in relief both in color and form.



SYRIAN DIAPER-WORK, 6TH CENTURY. The designs taken from embroidered or woven materials in domestic fabrics.

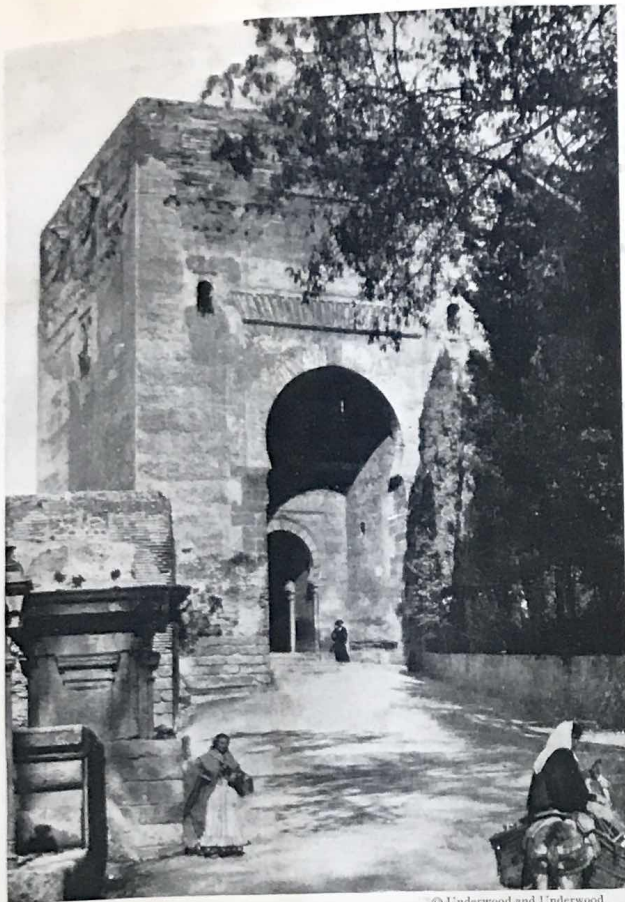


The Alhambra Palace, superbly situated at the foot of the snow-covered Sierra Nevada, overlooking Granada



4.—GRANADA.—Alhambra, Patio de los Leones

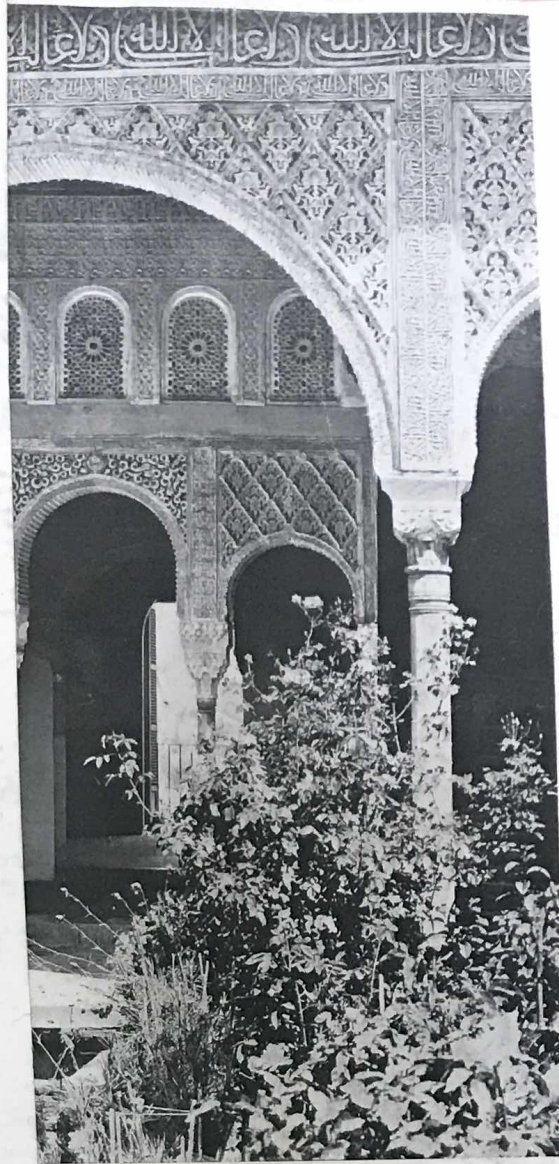




© Underwood and Underwood

# THE GATE OF JUSTICE IN GRANADA: A PHRASE SIGNIFICANT TO SPANISH JEWS

When the Saracens carried the Crescent to the Iberian Peninsula at the beginning of the eighth century, they were accompanied by the Jews who had ingratiated themselves with the followers of Mahomet.



## OF MOORISH PLASTERWORK.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

a sum of unforgettable light bring disappointment of the tiled roofs, the warm reds of distant enclosure of the cool airs—these things Alhambra itself nothing the "second Damascus" be said. The fortress- It had suffered much rich it became a rookery after Washington Irving a Government recognised ment in order. Of late An excess of the typical

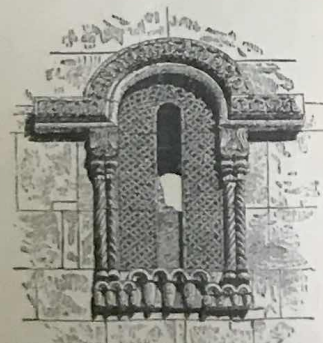
plaster surface decoration has been applied to old walls, and the result must be very confusing to the visitor who is inexpert in such matters. But this criticism does not apply to the Generalife, which, remaining in private hands, has escaped the zeal of official architects. Moreover, it is the perfect type of a Moorish country house of moderate size, built without reference to the needs of defence, and girt about with gardens in which design and the configuration of the site have conspired to create cool retreats of extraordinary beauty. Not only does the Generalife claim the singular interest of having been designed originally for his own home by one of the architects employed on the Alhambra, but it is a fine flower of mingled Italian and Moorish art in its own right. I am fortunate in being able to supplement the accompanying photographs by the full and



BYZANTINE INTERLACING RIBBON OR "ROPE-WORK," ALSO CALLED THE "BASKET PATTERN," SEEN IN THE WINDOW OF A SMALL CHURCH AT ISH KHAN, IN ARMENIA.

(Illustration from Ferguson: "History of Architecture.")

when at war or when moving about their own domains. Such a movable room—roofed, walled and floored with magnificent textiles, the product of artisans renowned in their day, descended from



BYZANTINE INTERLACING RIBBON AND ROPE DESIGN, WITH HEAVY TASSELS LIKE THOSE ON THE ROBES OF ASSYRIAN DEITIES AND KINGS, WINDOW IN A SMALL CHURCH IN ARMENIA.

(Illustration from Ferguson: "History of Architecture.")

A TYPE OF DESIGN TRANSMITTED TO WESTERN EUROPE FROM ASIA MINOR OR EGYPT, ON RUGS, VESTMENTS, SHAWLS, ETC.

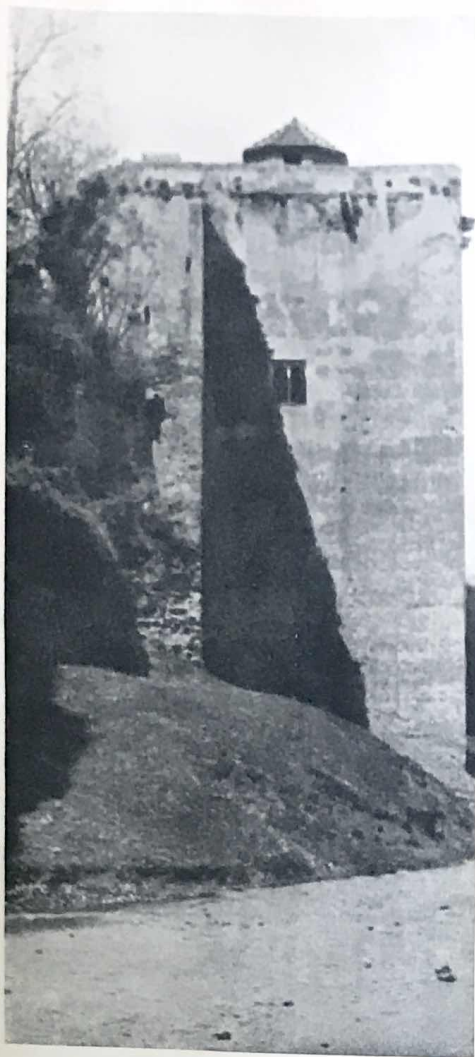
This type of ornament appears in the Romanesque churches of the 10th to 12th centuries, carved on capitals and walls.

design, to the play of colors is an inheritance from remote Asian antiquity. For we see the same thing in the decorations which have survived among the ruins of Assyrian cities, sacked and destroyed more than three thousand years ago. These tiled and painted-stone coverings of walls of palaces, inside and outside, are imitations in durable materials of perishable rugs, carpets, mats, hangings. The reception-room of an Assyrian King was plainly copied from that grandiose tent which Oriental monarchs carried about with their armies.



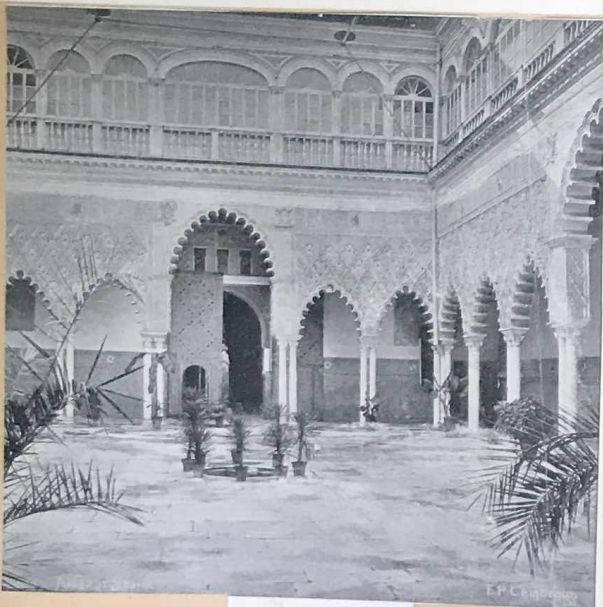
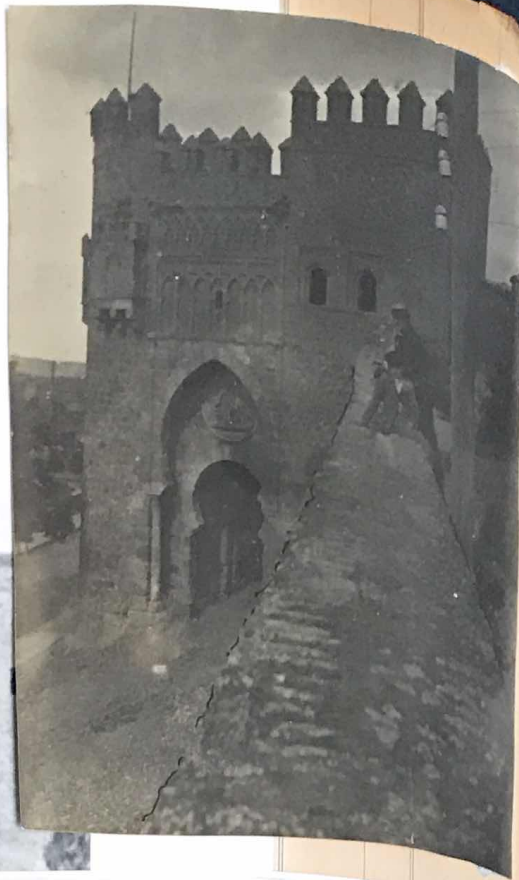
Torre del Homenaje





GRANADA.—OUTSIDE THE WALLS

73



THE ALCAZAR, SEVILLE



In the Patio de los Arreyanes, the Alhambra, Granada





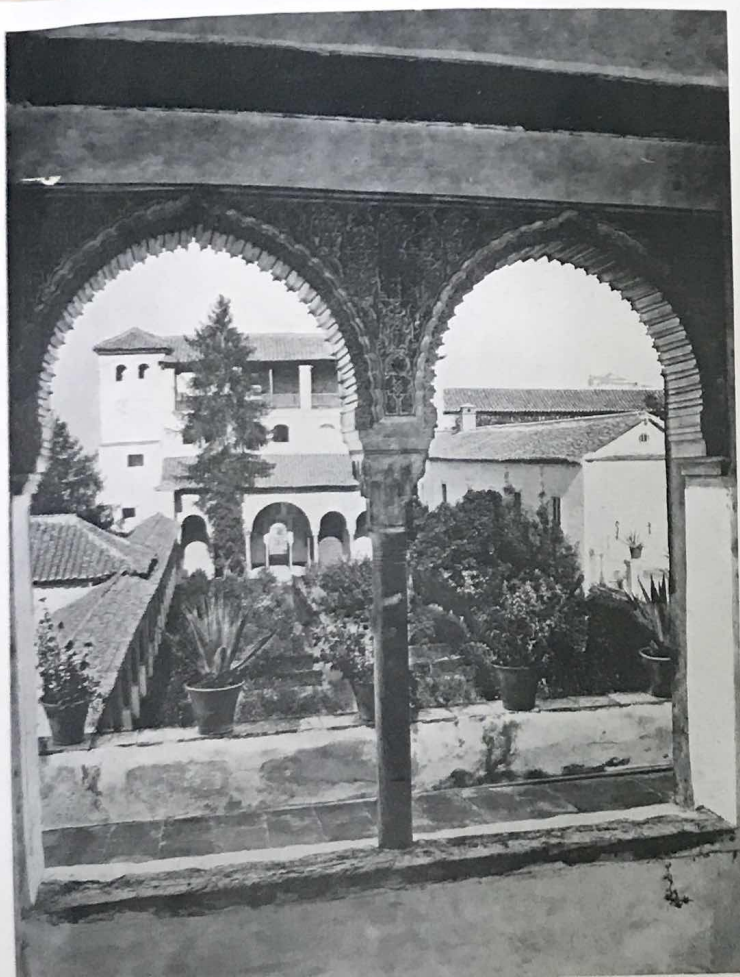
GRANADA



GRANADA.—QUEEN'S DRESSING ROOM



Granada. Patio de la Mezquita y ventana por donde bayó Boabdil. (Alhambra).

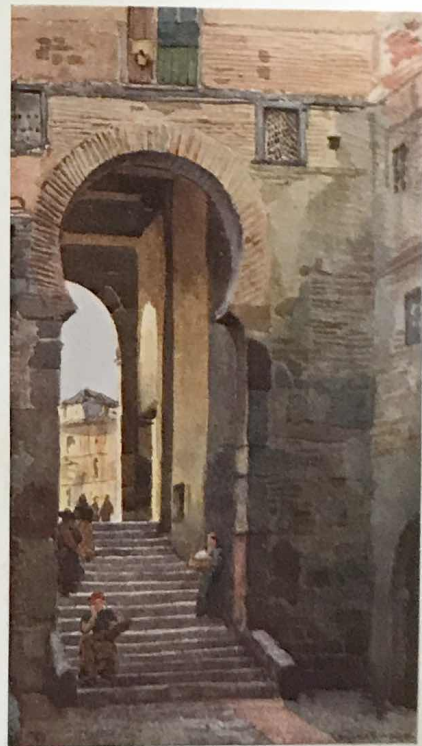


Copyright

1.—VIEW FROM WINDOW OF SOUTHERN BUILDING.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

A photograph taken before the window opening was blocked and the upper loggia roofed in as shown in the picture on the opposite page.



PUERTA DEL ZOCOFOR, TOLEDO

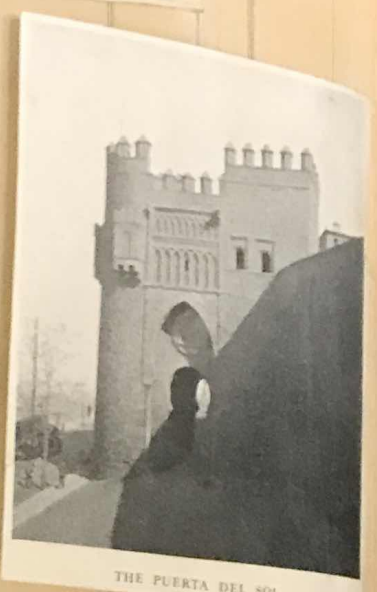


but its real industry is a industry and the guide and the when the men will the and write from the neighbour gardens, the first of falling waters, the brooding of



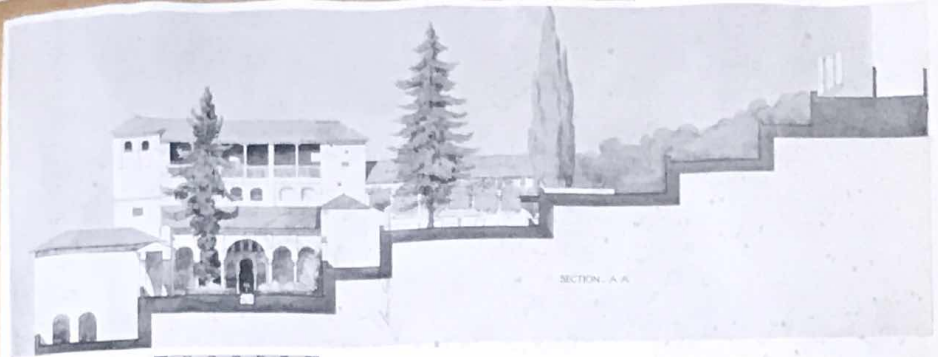
Copyright

OBRA DE LADRILLO DESOBIERTAS EN EL PATIO DEL LEON



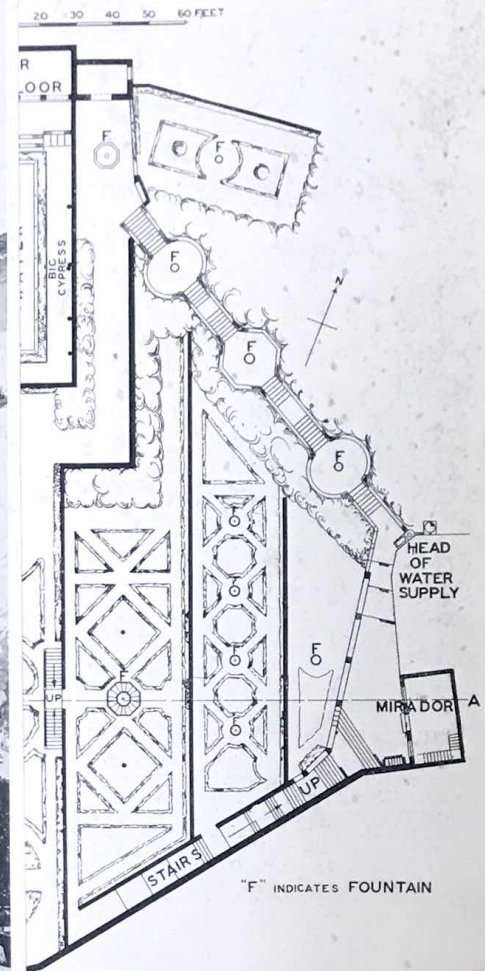
THE PUERTA DEL SOL





5.—PLAN AND SECTION OF THE GENERALIFE LOOKING A LITTLE WEST OF NORTH.

Drawings of the late W. F. Unsworth. The Buildings are shown in solid black



Copyright.

6.—NORTHERN PORTICO AND ENTRANCE TO GALLERY.

"COUNTRY LIFE."





2111. P. Z. - KAIRO, LA CITADELLE.



THE MOSQUE AND CITADEL IN CAIRO  
Seen on the Hamburg-American tour



ENTRANCE, HOTEL DU NIL, CAIRO.





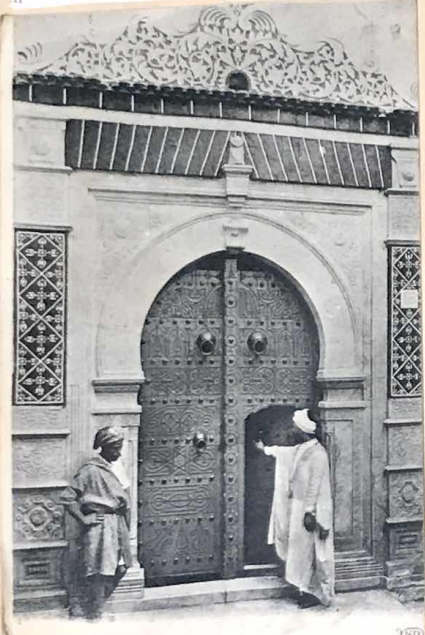


IN THE OLD QUARTER OF CAIRO

Cairo Is Today a Hotbed of Political Agitation, Where Nationalists of All the Mandated Countries Gather and Talk



MARKET AND MOSQUE AT TUNIS SEAPORT CAPITAL OF THE TUNIS PROTECTORATE  
 out of Algeria, the beginning of the French African domain, are the two protectorates of Tunis and Morocco, the former embracing 35,000 square miles of territory, and a population of nearly 2,500,000, and the latter covering 220,000 square miles, with 5,400,000 inhabitants.



TUNIS. — Porte de Maison riche



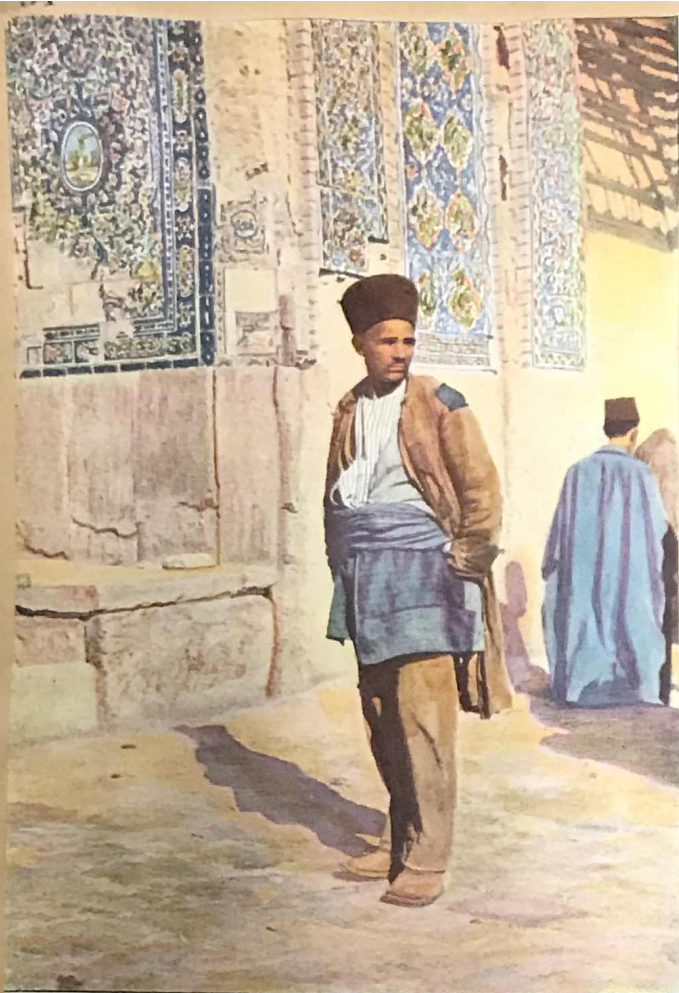
IN A PERSIAN CARAVANSERAI

Here Wayfarers May Find Shelter and Protection Against Marauders. Such Structures Are to Be Found, a Day's Travel Apart, Along the Caravan-Roads. They Are Usually Supported by Private Donors as an Act of Piety



THE MOSQUE OF IBN EL-AKHAR, CAIRO





**A YOUNG PERSIAN PILGRIM AT KAZIMAIN**  
The resplendent tiled facades of the tomb-mosques of Kazimain and those at Samarra and Kerbela Nejeff attract pious pilgrims of the Shia sect to which many Persians belong.



**THE IRIDESCENT GATEWAY OF A MOSQUE IN BAGDAD**  
Richly colored tiles arranged in geometrical designs distinguish the mosques in the city of Haroun Al Rashid. Because the Moslems are forbidden by their religion to represent living things in art their development of geometrical designs is worthy of note. Over the door of this mosque, between the stars and crescents, is an adaptation of a Turkish sultan's signature in Arabic which has been utilized with considerable decorative effect. The mosaic robes of the entrance-balcony remind one of some seen at Bokhara and Samarkand.



**THE INTERIOR OF THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS MOSQUE**

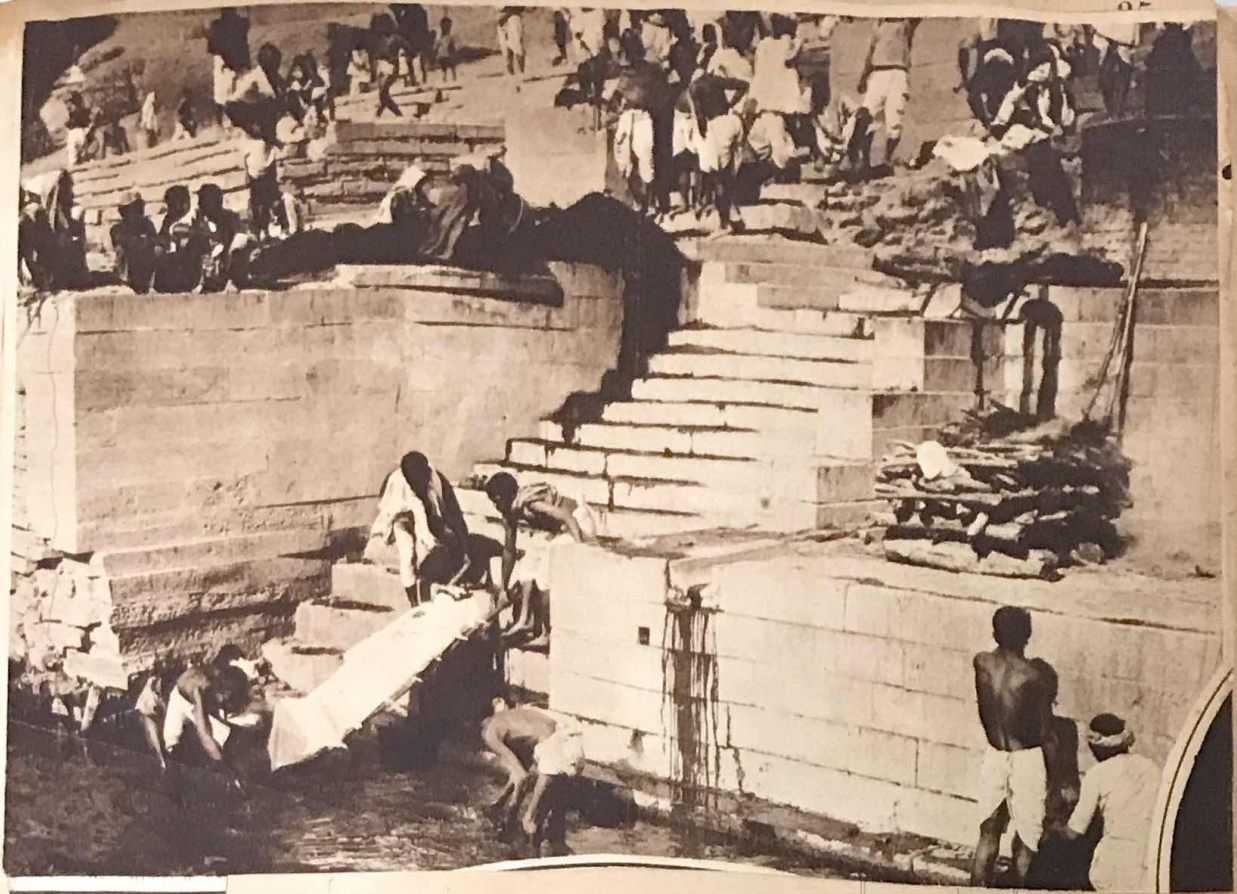
Into the splendor of Justinian's church the Janissaries poured, seeking for treasure; and there, beneath the costly mosaic of the Cross, the Christian women were distributed among the mercenary soldiers of the Turk. At noon Mohammed the Conqueror came and sent up thanks to Allah for his victory. So, on the 29th of May, in 1453, the Church of Sancta Sophia became a mosque.



**WHERE IRON BARS PAY TRIBUTE TO THE CHARM OF WOMANKIND**

The Turk is not lavish of paint, for under Moslem rule to be reputed rich is not always a blessing. By protecting the surface the owner is not sure to protect all (see text, page 65). But shameless as he is about the appearance of his house, in the old days he jealously guarded his womenfolk, upon whose actions he esteemed an iron grating better bar than many a present spoken to listless ears. Note the bird on the nest under the bay window.





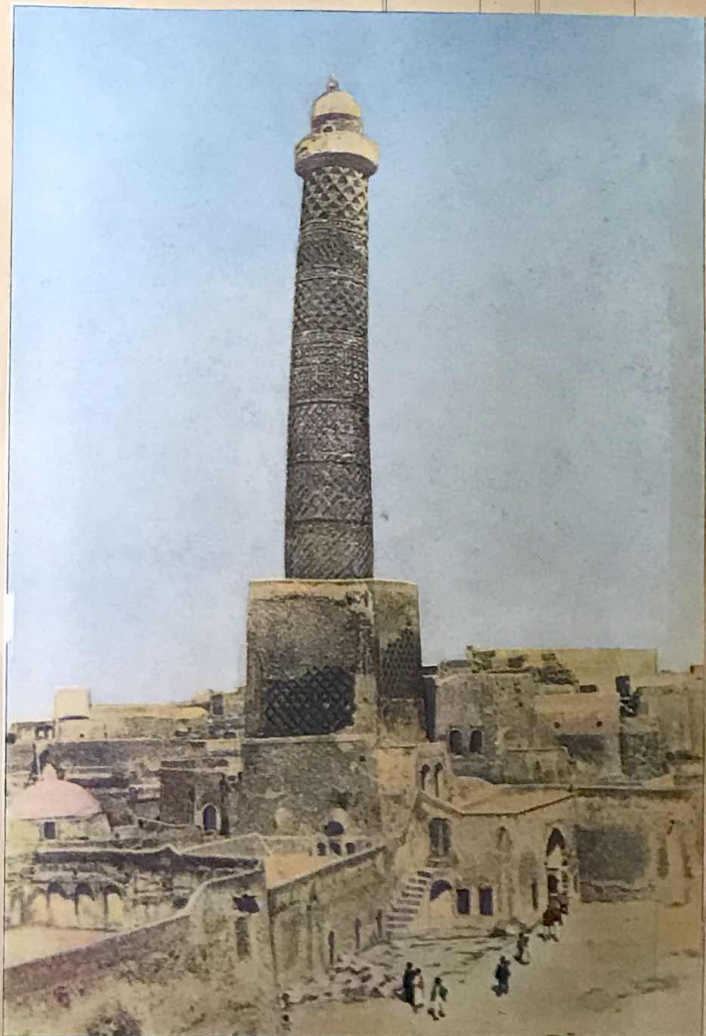
the Famous Burning Ghats  
along the Ganges in India.



Photograph by Fred Boissonnas

THE CONVENT OF DAPHNE ON THE SACRED WAY (SEE PAGE 617)

Near the pass in the low hill that lies between Athens and the blue bay of Eleusis to the west is this old convent, eight centuries old and fallen into decay, which links the architecture of Byzantium with the Attic environment. Inside are some fine old Byzantine mosaics from the altar screen hang votive offerings from those who have found relief from their

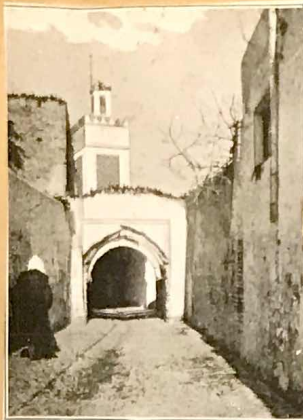


Photograph by Eric Keast Burke

THE LEANING MINARET OF THE GREAT MOSQUE OF MOSUL

An Arab legend relates that the tower bowed its head in reverence to Mohammed when once he passed that way, and was unable completely to recover its equilibrium.





Calle Sidik Salda en Tetuán



Una callejuela del barrio de los Alfarreros



Un rincón de la iglesia, convertido en puesto de frutas



Photograph by George M. Kyrie

#### AMONG THE RUINS OF AMASIA

Inside this ancient edifice, with its white marble doorway, is a Roman sarcophagus, with the heads of bulls at the corners and overhanging garlands connecting them. There are many rock-cut tombs on the left bank of the Yeshil Irmak, described by Strabo as those of the kings of Pontus (see text, page 516).



Decoración interior del arco, agregado al templo en el siglo XVIII



Fragmento del arco de la antigua mezquita, del más puro estilo drabe

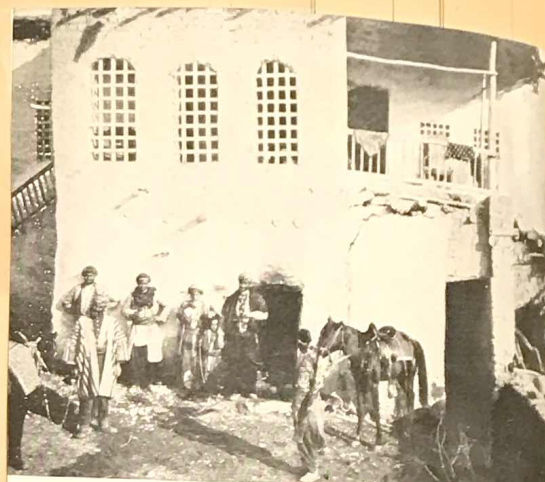


Photo by Stephen Van R. Townsend

#### THE HOME OF A TURKISH VILLAGE CHIEF

These local officials often have winked at massacres; the masses delight in them, since it gives the Moslem a chance to divide up the property of the more powerful Armenians.



Arco descubierto en la iglesia de Santa Catalina

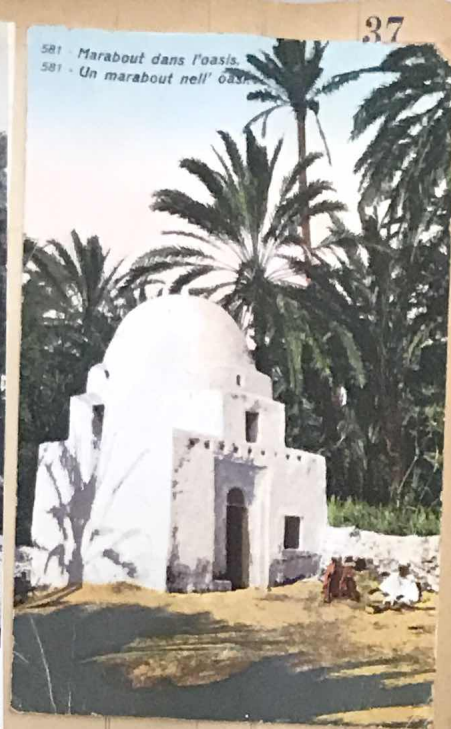




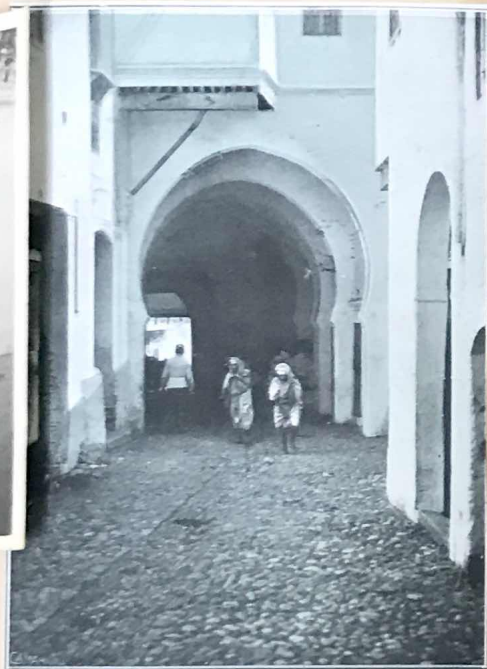
THIS OBELISK MARKED THE CENTER OF THE HIPPODROME

Photograph by Solita Solano

The historic monolith, erected more than 1,500 years ago, is of rose granite, 61 feet high, and came from the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis, 14 placed there by Theodosius III twenty centuries before the Christian era. Greek and Latin inscriptions say the 199-ton stone was raised on Hippodrome in 32 days. In the lower right corner of the picture is seen the headless Serpent's Column, an offering of Greek devotion to



581 - Marabout dans l'oasis.  
581 - Un marabout nell' oasi.



Un curioso ejemplar de arco de herradura múltiple, en una de las encrucijadas de la ciudad antigua



Photo-Vera Gilman

HAMAMET. - Marabout Sidi-Bou-Ali. - Ce saint arabe est vénéré par les femmes - Il a la réputation de guérir la stérilité

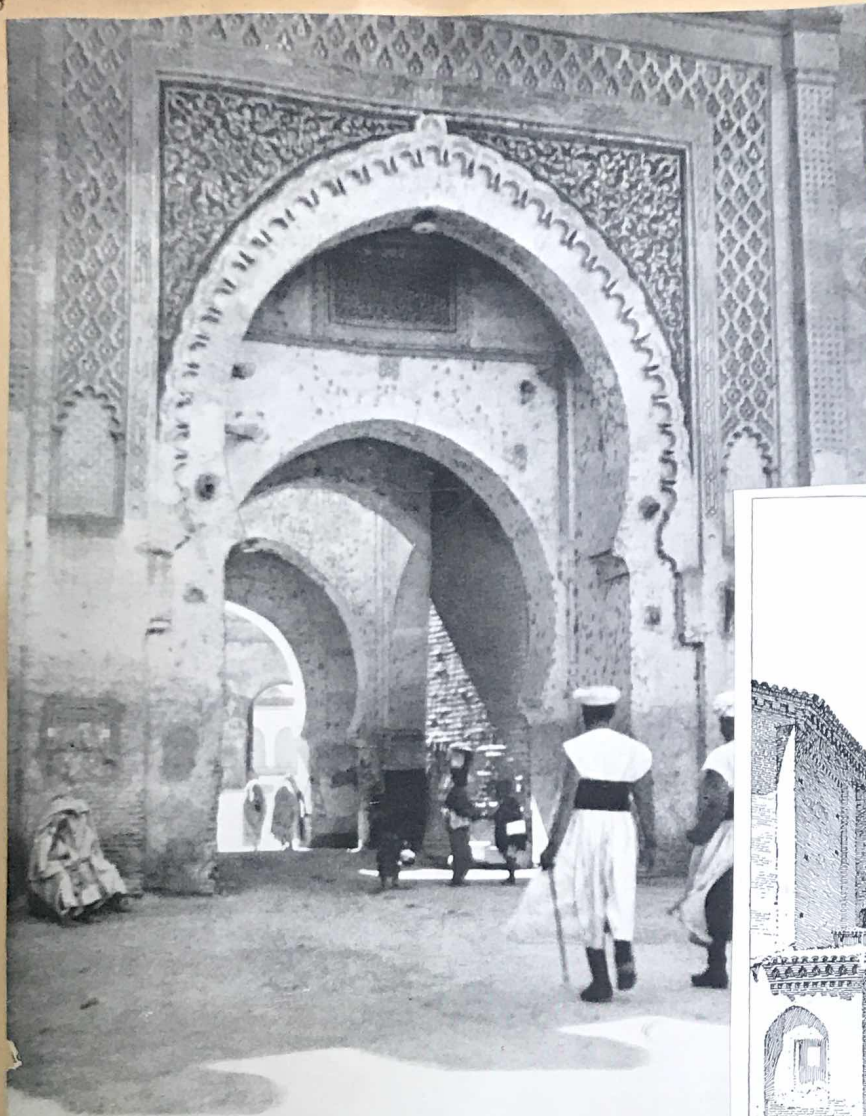


Paseo típico en uno de los más antiguos y poblados barrios de Tetuán



Rinconada clásicamente moruna. Sobre la puerta aparece un adorno de exquisito arte mogrebite



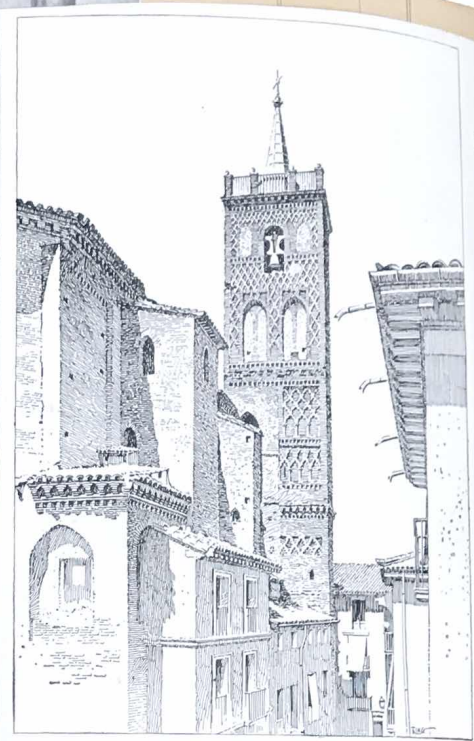


Horace D. Ashton

Magnificently decorated in brilliant-colored mosaic, these graceful arches lead into the palace of the sultan Fez. Within this seraglio, even today, are kept alive the customs and traditions of "The Thousand and One Nights." The present palace was built about seven hundred years ago, largely of slaves who had been captured by the Barbary pirates. There has been a palace on this site for the past thirty



Calle de Nearn, en Tetuán



Tower of Giralda, Seville, Spain



CHURCH OF ST. CATALINA. SEVILLA





Horace D. Ashdon

Along the narrow streets, lofty blank walls, permitting only an occasional ray of the moon to penetrate the darkness, hide from the passer-by the life within. Behind great iron doors, however, some pasha is giving a party to his friends. The entertainers, who are reared from babyhood for the profession, are troupes of Shilluh boys from the high Atlas section of Morocco. They wear long hair and the costumes of women. The tiny cymbals on their thumbs and fingers give a hint of castanets



GIANNI DI JOSEPH PENNELL

PICTURESQUE RONDA.



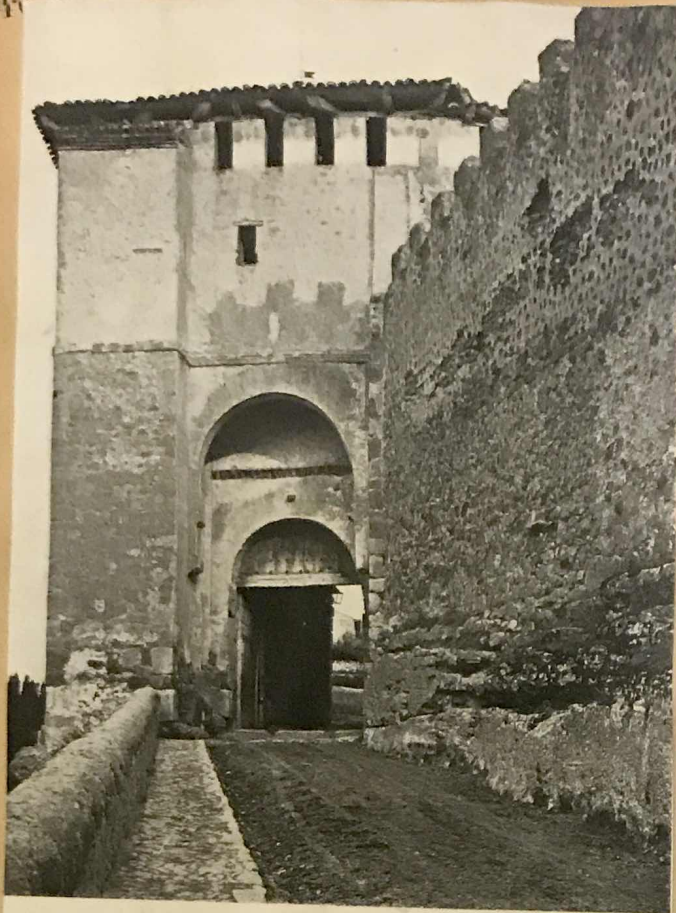
Horace D. Ashdon

Garlands of oil-lamps on the dazzling white minarets of Kairouan, holy city of Tunisia, mark the feast of Ramadan. At sunset on each of the thirty days of the great Moslem commemoration of the revelation of the Koran to Mahomet the oil is renewed and the lamps are lighted. No food nor drink passes the lips of the faithful between three in the morning and sunset

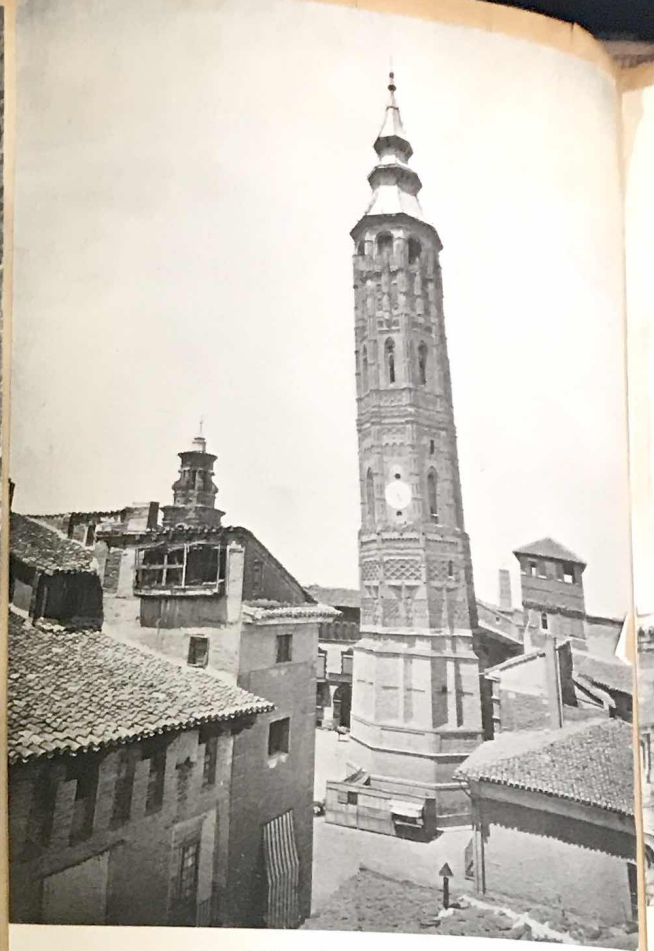


Santa  
María  
la  
Blanca,  
Toledo

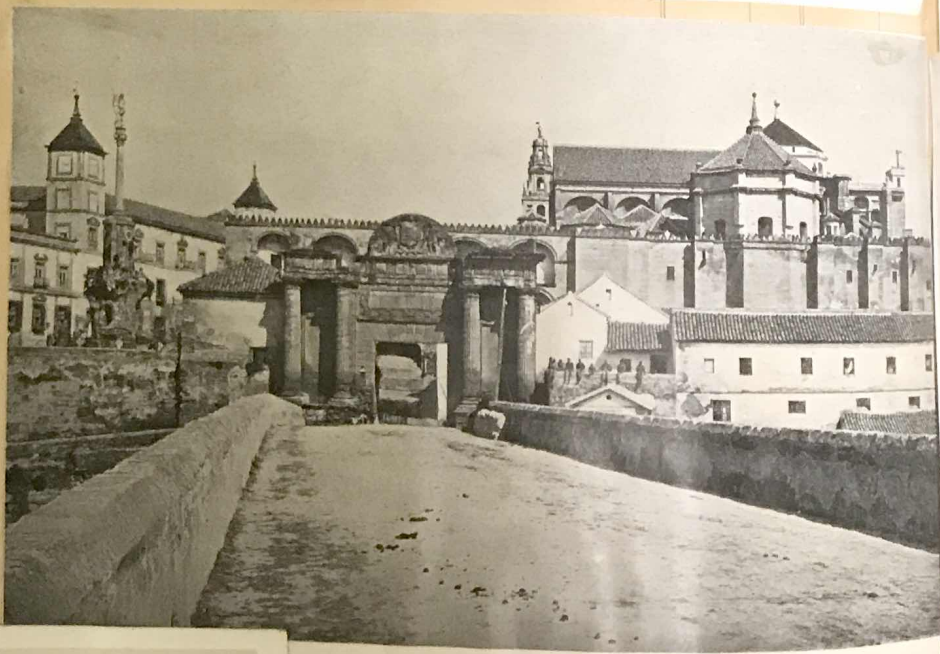




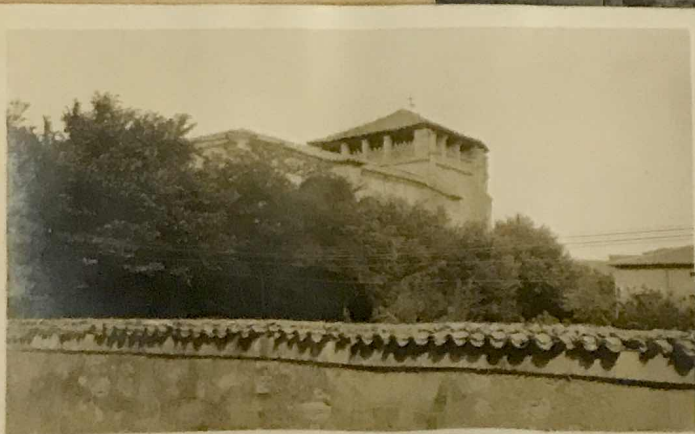
PUERTA DE SANTIAGO, SEGOVIA



THE LEANING TOWER OF SARAGOSA



THE CITY GATE, CORDOBA







Photograph by Eucabalia

TOWERING MINARETS, BRICK-RED AND FRETTED OVER WITH DESIGNS IN BLUE  
TILING: SIVAS

Note the two figures on the platform of the minaret at the left. This is one of the Seljuks, a relic of Islam's early glories. Many of the finest architectural remains of Sivas date from the time of Ala-ud-din Kaikobad I, one of the most illustrious and powerful of the Ilkhanid princes.



THE ST. NICHOLAS TOWER, CORDOVA



THE ALCAZAR, SEGOVIA



ENTRANCE GATE TO THE CATHEDRAL, SEVILLE

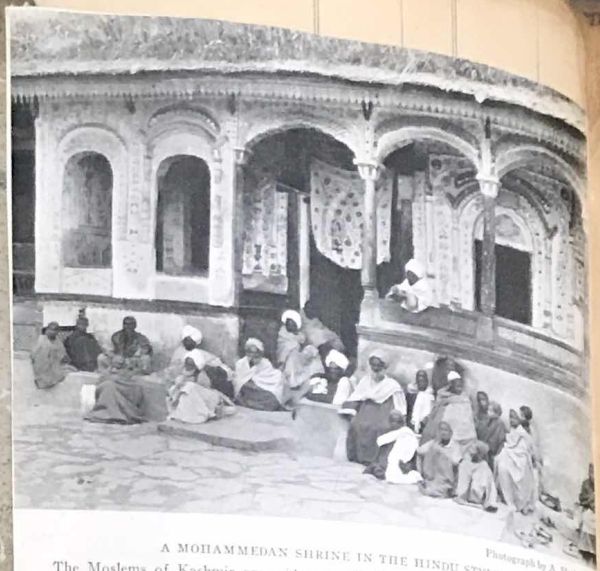




Granada, Alhambra.

Puerta del Vino.

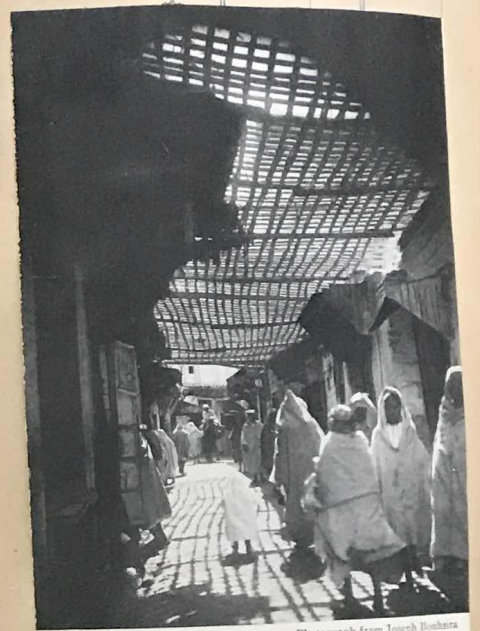
Engels.



A MOHAMMEDAN SHRINE IN THE HINDU STYLE

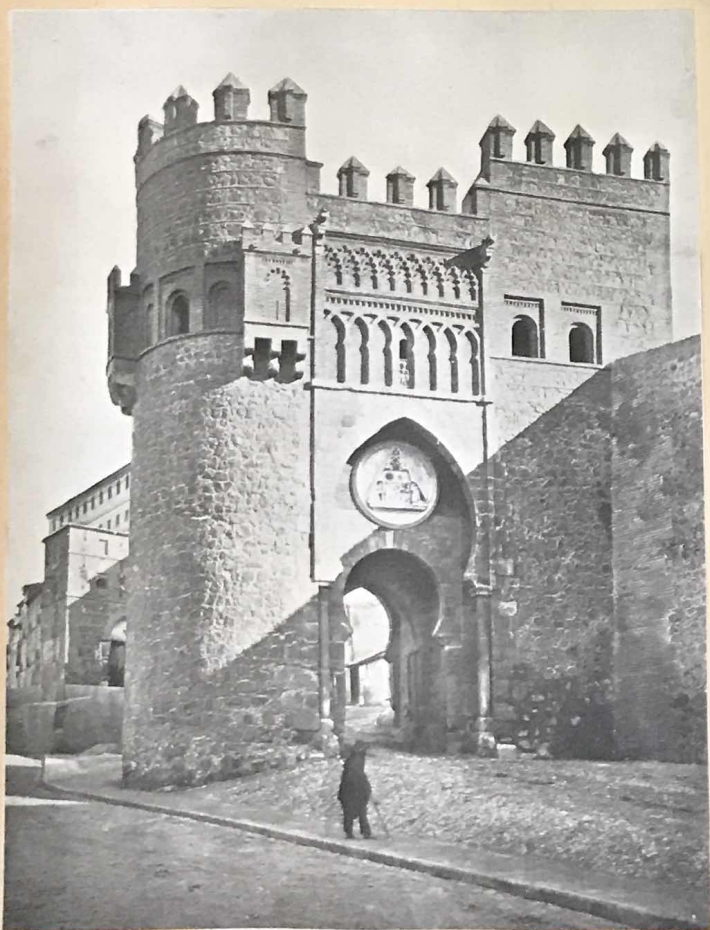
The Moslems of Kashmir are said to be Hindus at heart and for them the religion of the Prophet has little appeal. Their shrines are brightly decorated and contain much of the fine wood carving for which the artisans of northern India are famed.

Photograph by A. Ha.

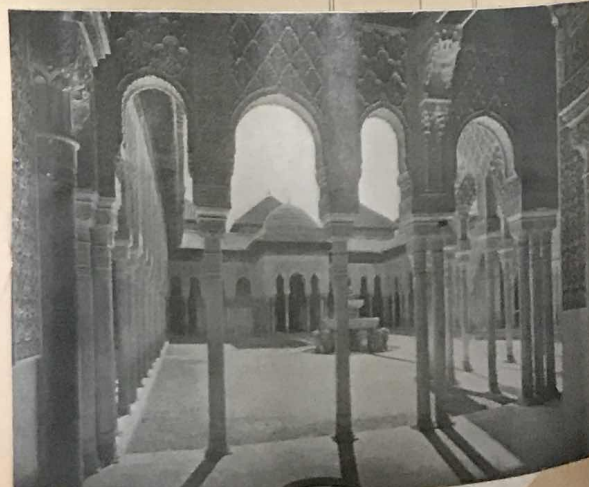


Photograph from Joseph Bonhara

A SHOPPING STREET IN THE HEART OF OLD FEZ



GATEWAY OF THE SUN, TOLEDO



PATIO OF THE LIONS—THE ALHAMBRA





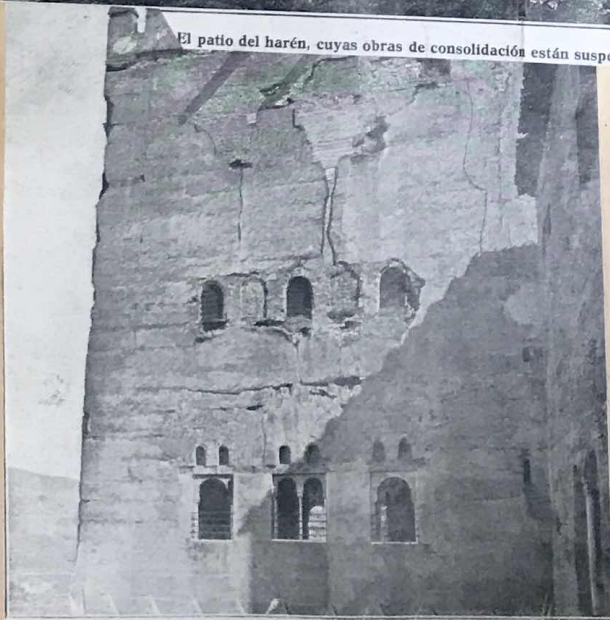




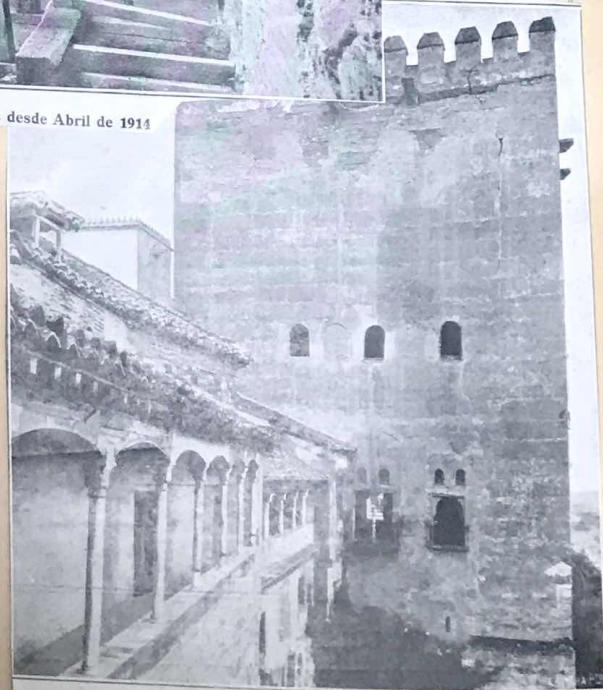
DETAIL—THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA



El patio del harén, cuyas obras de consolidación están suspendidas desde Abril de 1914



Costado Poniente de la torre de Comares, que amenaza inmediata é irreparable ruina



Costado de Levante de la torre de Comares, cuya parte alta amenaza desmoronarse







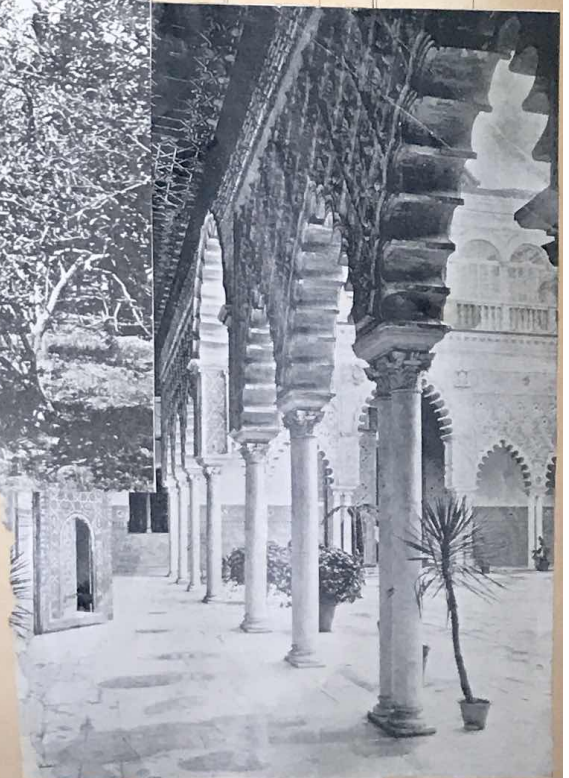
DETAIL—THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA



AN OLD TOWER IN SALAMANCA



LA CUBOLA, PALERMO

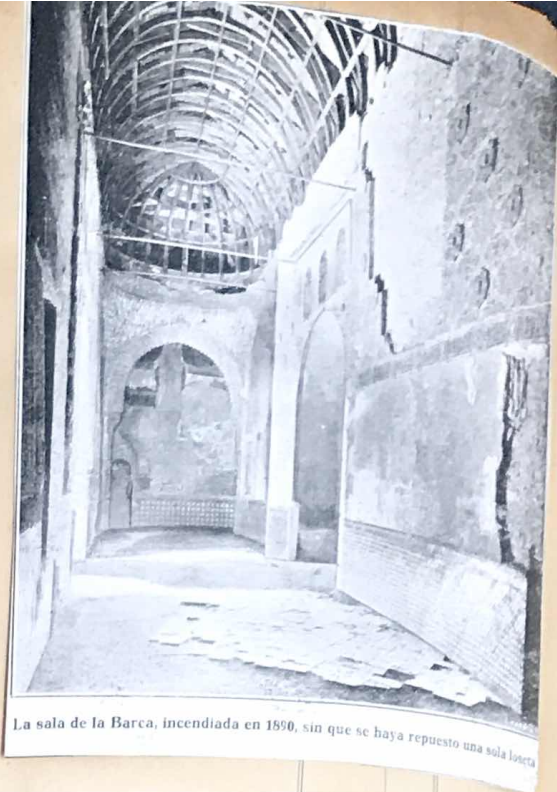


THE ALCAZAR, SEVILLE, SPAIN.

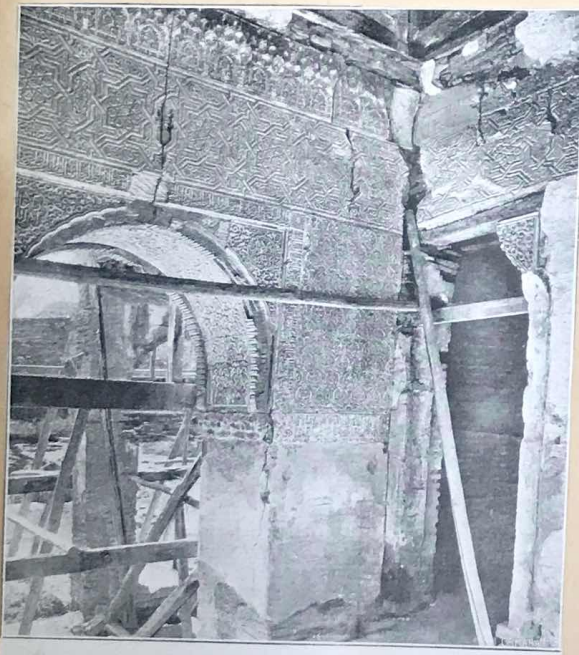




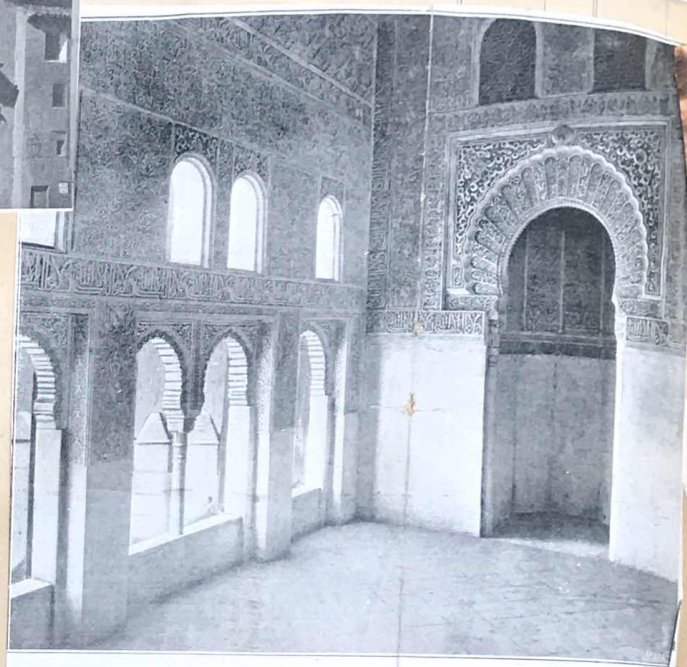
TOWER OF ST. MICHAEL, SARAGOSSA



La sala de la Barca, incendiada en 1890, sin que se haya repuesto una sola loseta



Estado actual de la Galería de Machuca, mandada consolidar hace nueve años

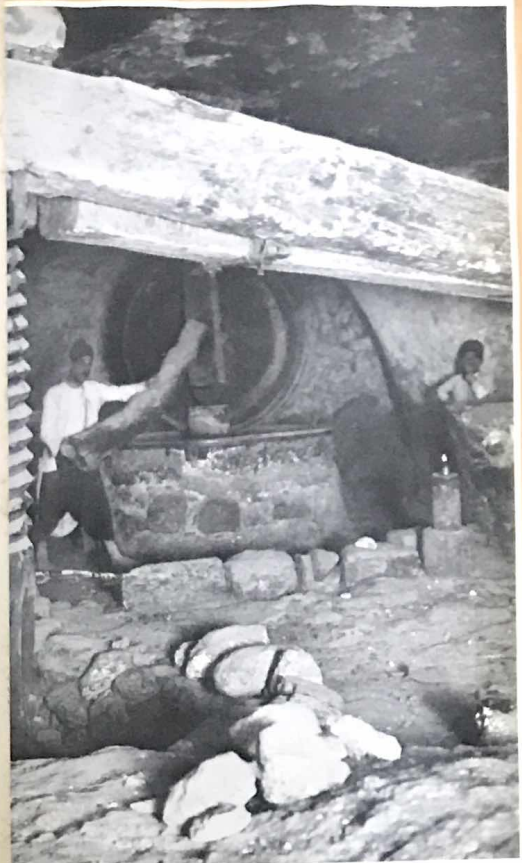


Estado del Míhrab del Mexuar, después de la lamentable restauración de que ha sido objeto, y que revela la lamentable dirección técnica, que tanto daño ha causado á la Alhambra

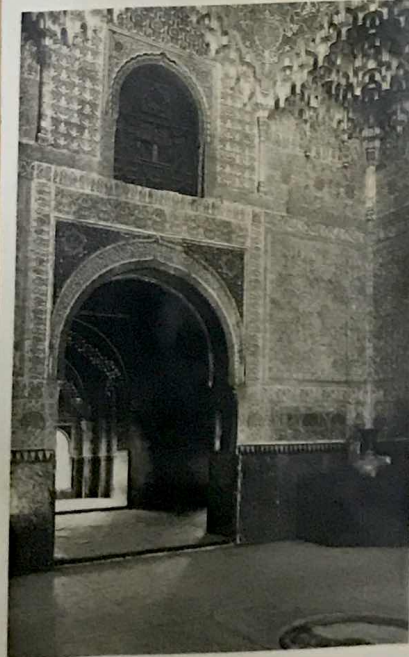


THE FAMOUS OLD MOSLEM UNIVERSITY OF EL-AZHAR  
Students Play So Important a Rôle in Modern Egyptian Politics that Their Studies Are Neglected and the Government Is Said to Be in Danger of Becoming a "Studentocracy"





MARK ROCK CAVE AN ANCIENT OLIVE PRESS STILL FUNCTIONS  
 Behind which the youth stands, a mule or camel is hitched when the millstone is turned. The hand-hewn screw at the left, thrust into its base, is turned by the lever thrust into its base, and the enormous oaken beam to squeeze the oil out of the crushed fruit. The stone stand in front of the boy at the right furnishes the only support for the millstone.



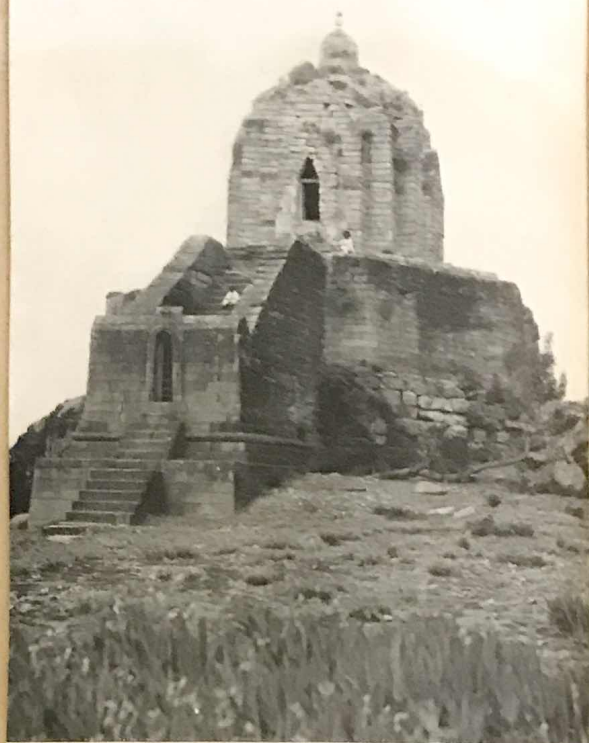




Photograph from M. M. Shoemaker

THE SHAH HAMADAN MOSQUE, SRINAGAR'S PRINCIPAL, MOSLEM SHRINE

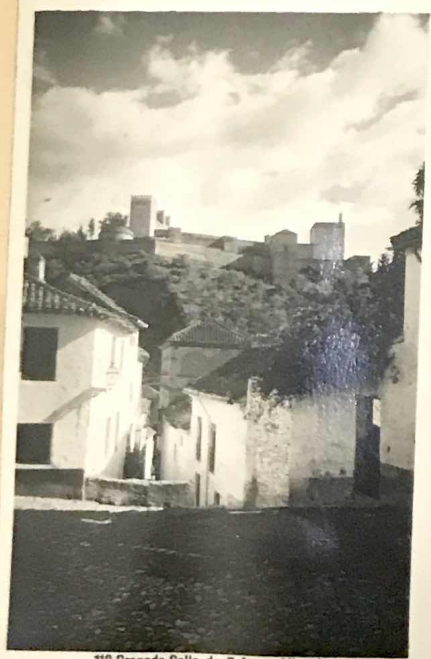
Constructed of beautifully carved deodar wood and containing a Hindu idol in a niche in its stone foundation, this spired *ziarat* of Kashmir little resembles the domed mosques of the Near East.



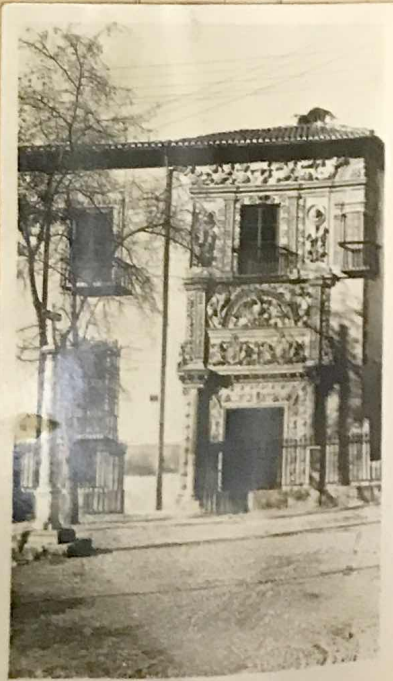
Photograph from M. M. Shoemaker

AN ANCIENT HINDU TEMPLE ON SOLOMON'S THRONE: KASHMIR

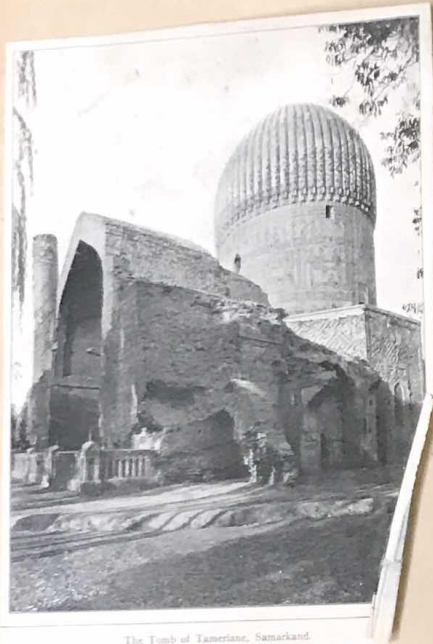
Two intimate hills look down on Srinagar and frame the view of mountain and lake beyond. The higher one is known as the Throne of Solomon, upon which stands this, the oldest temple in Kashmir.



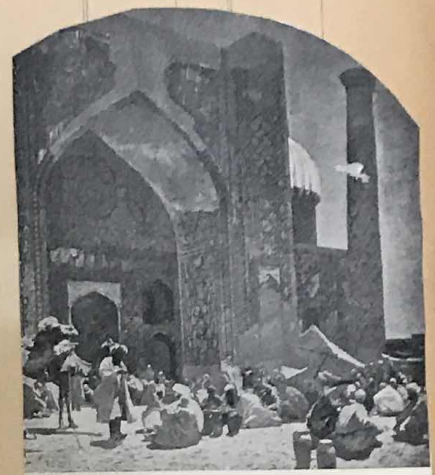
112. Granada. Calle de Zafra y Alhambra.



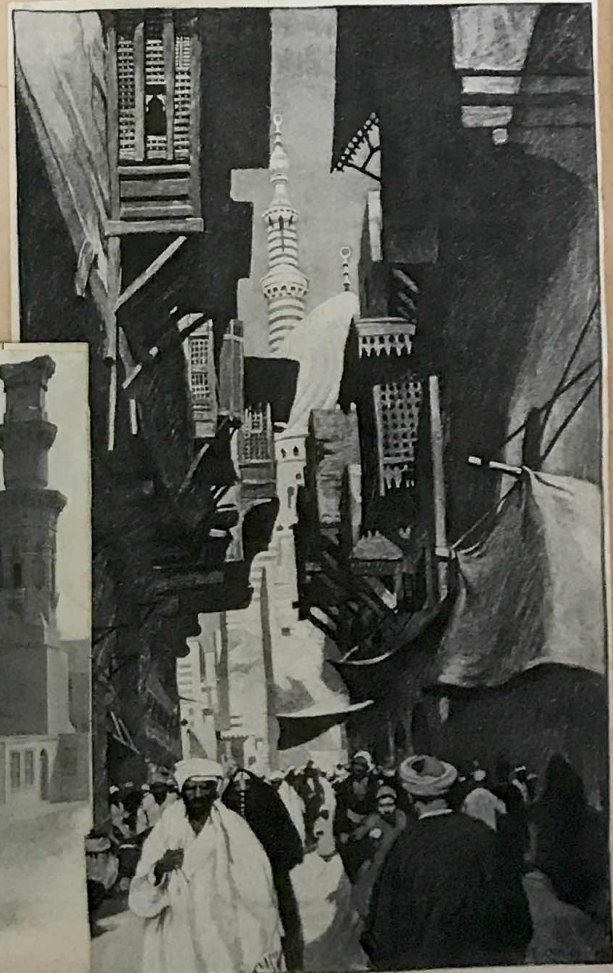




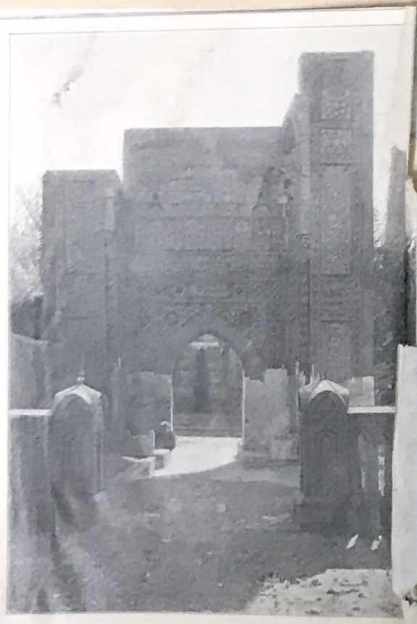
The Tomb of Tamerlane, Samarkand.



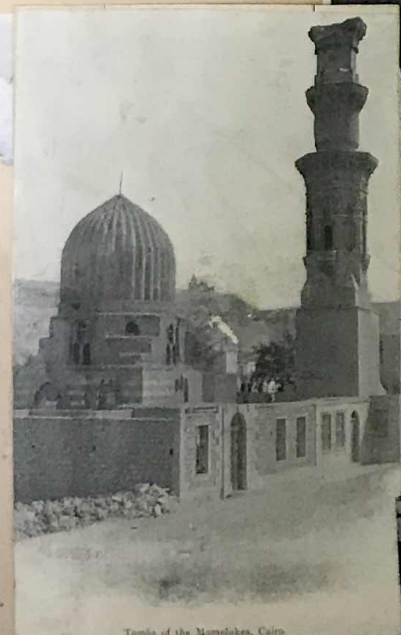
DECORATIVE PANEL BY C. KOROVINE



CAIRO, THE CITY OF MOSQUES



Portal of the Tomb of Tamerlane, Samarkand.



Tomb of the Mamelukes, Cairo.





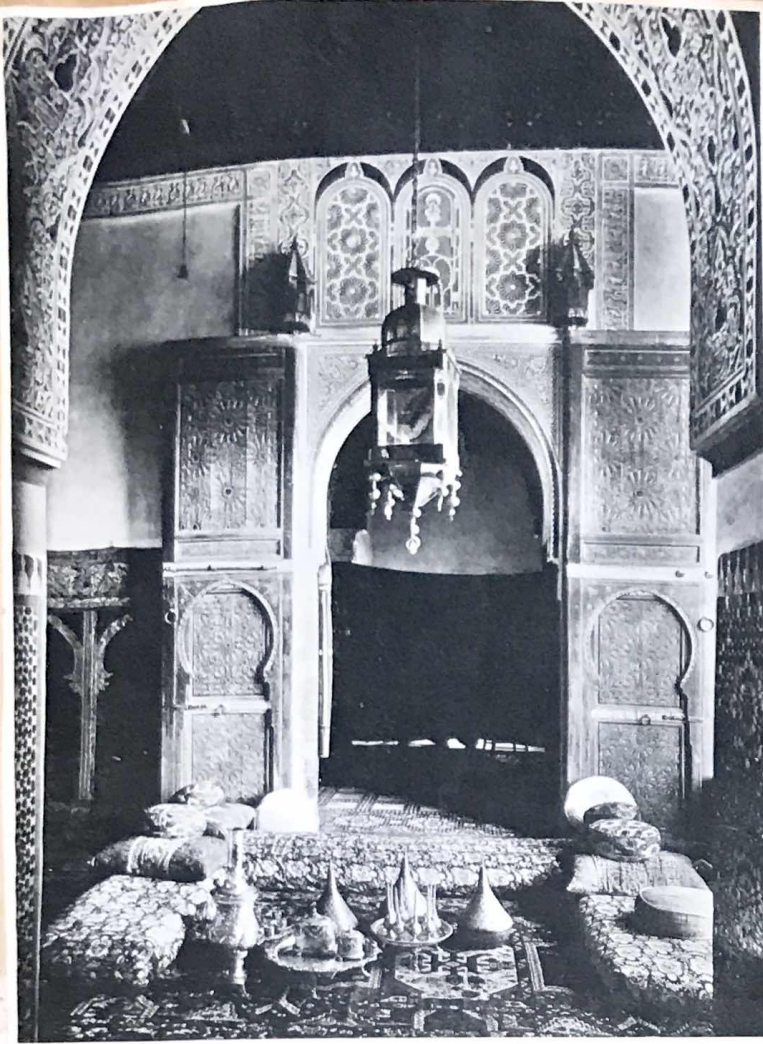
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*If so rich an interior is hardly typical of modern Moorish houses, it proves that the old arts survive. Reclining on the embroidered cushions of a low divan, the owner of such a room gazes at a carved and painted ceiling or lifts his eyes from tiles and rugs to stained glass windows through which the light filters enchantingly*

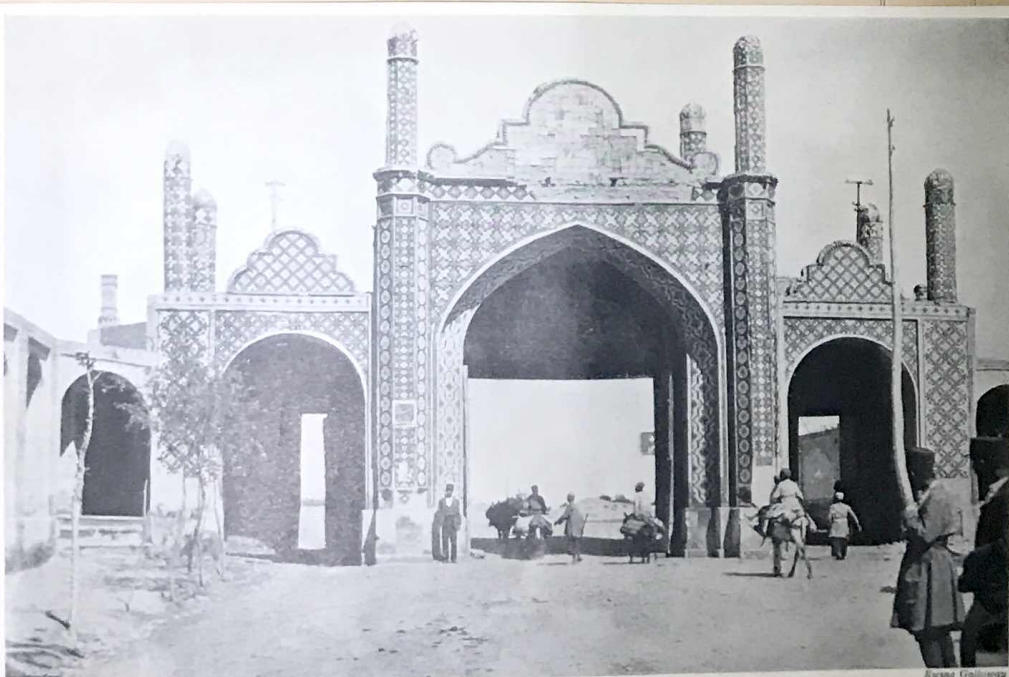


Photograph by Eric Keast Burke

"POLISHING THE HANDLE ON THE BIG FRONT DOOR"

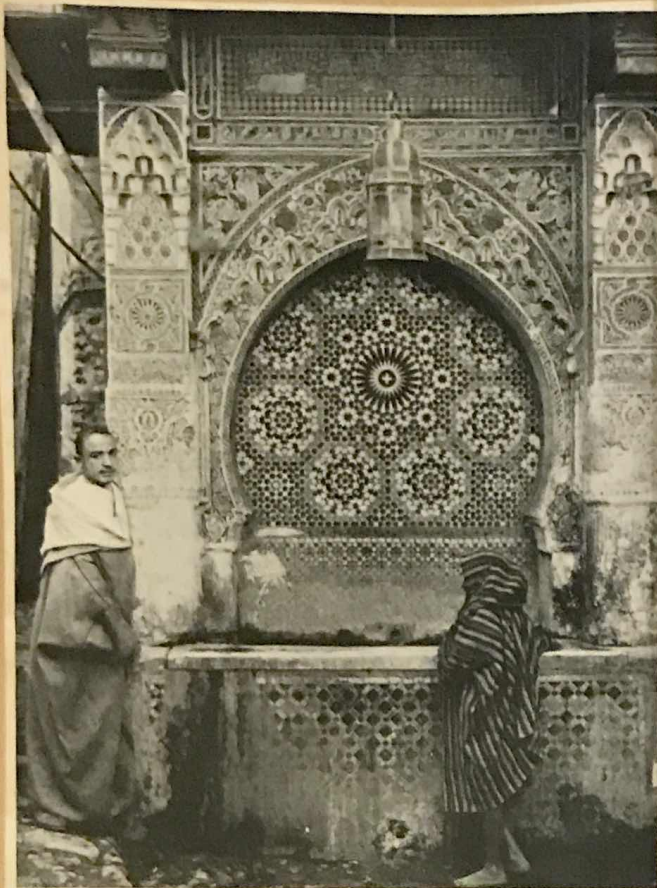
knockers are popular in the larger centers of population in Mesopotamia and are made in large quantities by the founders in the bazaars. The brass commonly used throughout the East is of a golden hue, but recently white brass, made by increasing the zinc content of the alloy, is becoming common. Bronze was more often used in olden times, but was called brass.

VI



The appearance of Teheran has been changed considerably by the Westernization that has taken place in recent years, but the beautiful old gateways of colored tile still remain as monuments of the architectural genius of Persia's past.





Fez is a city where man and beast quench their thirst at fountains. Above this exquisite old fountain in the Place Nefjarine green enamel tiles cover a projecting roof of carved cedar. Beneath patterned arch of mosaic and between pilasters decorated with arabesques, the water trickles into



#### A GATEWAY TO THE CAPITAL

When built between all the principal towns in Persia, four-wheeled carts, camels, mules and pack animals and country. This scene before one of Teheran's gates indicates the ordinary proportions of Persia lie within walls and have no outskirts so that the traveler arrives unexpectedly at his destination. Everything between the towns is wilderness—nature in her natural state, untouched by man.



Photograph from Frederick Smyth

#### THE NARROW BAZAAR STREETS OF MASKAT ARE MORE LIKE TUNNELS THAN THOROUGHFARES

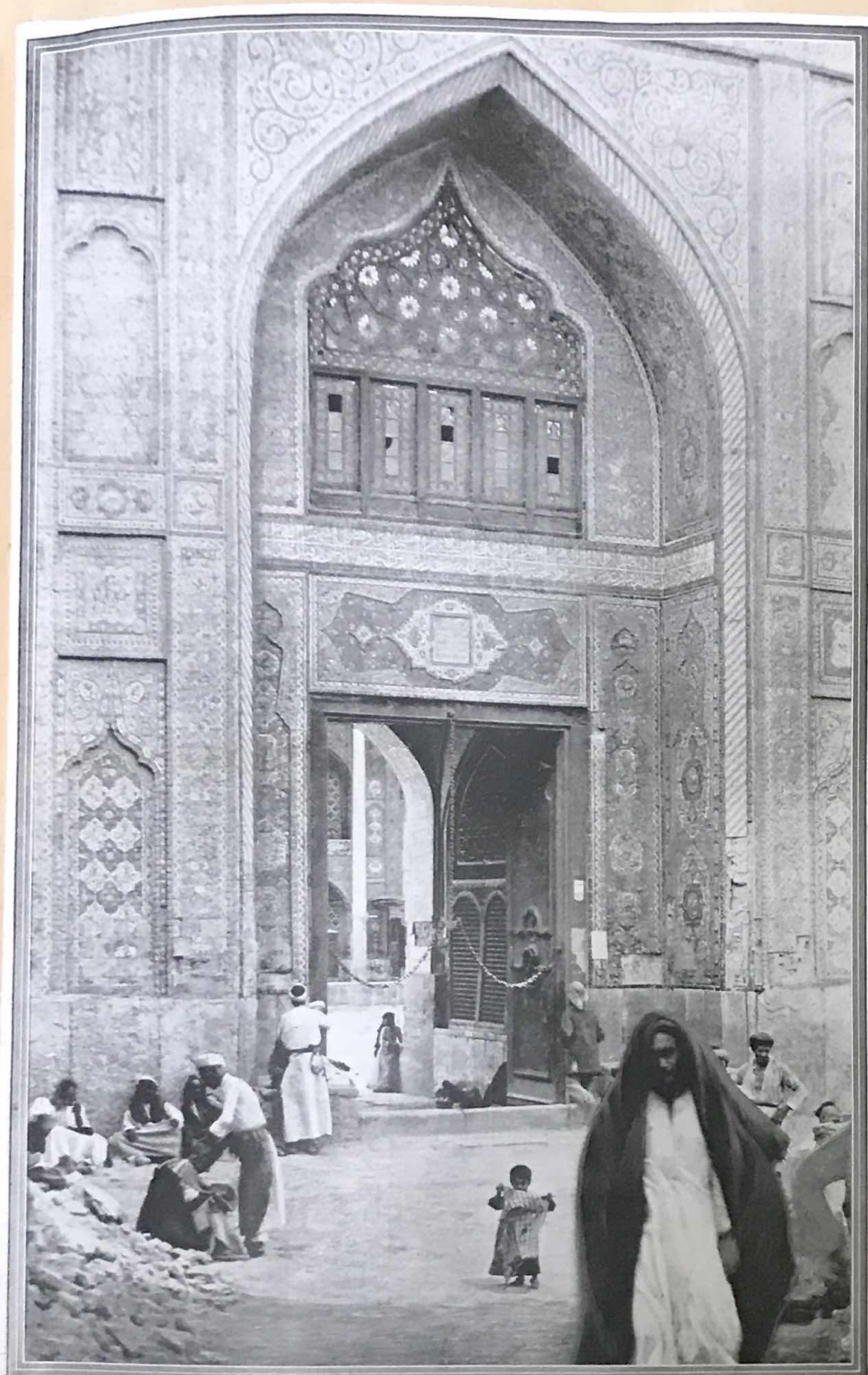
Candy and dates are the main articles of sale, although various foreign goods of a cheap character and flashy appearance are becoming more common. The Oriental bazaar would be popular with the average Occidental more for the coolness of its shade than for its shopping possibilities.

370



ANCIENT STOREHOUSES IN BAGHDAD ARE UTILIZED TO-DAY  
In the center are bags of wool, which have been brought in from points up the Tigris and along the Persian frontier to be baled for export.

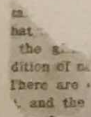
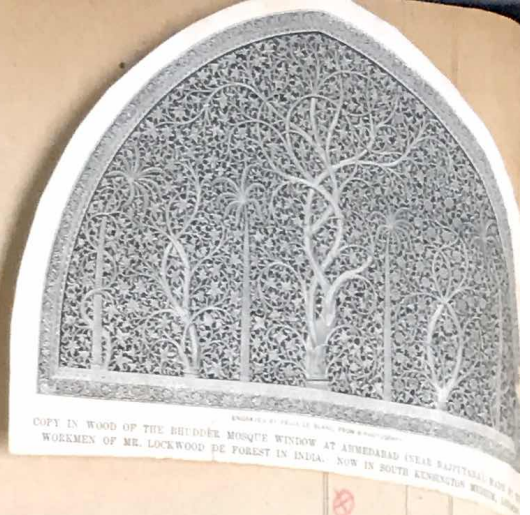




"BAGDAD'S SHRINES OF FRETTED GOLD": A UNIQUE PICTURE

**T**HIS magnificent specimen of Arab architecture, the Mosque Tomb of Kazemain, with its inlay work of gold, cedar, and mother-of-pearl, is seldom seen in a photograph, for the local population remains so fanatical that it is dangerous for a Christian to show a camera near the Mosque, or even approach it. Indeed, our correspondent just managed to click his exposure before a shower of stones descended upon him. Since this picture was taken one or two privileged Europeans have been allowed to enter the forecourt under the escort of Mosque dignitaries. The Mosque of Kazemain, in the vilayet of Bagdad, is a great centre of pilgrimage, for in it are buried three celebrated Imams. On the left a Mosque barber can be seen shaving the heads of the faithful









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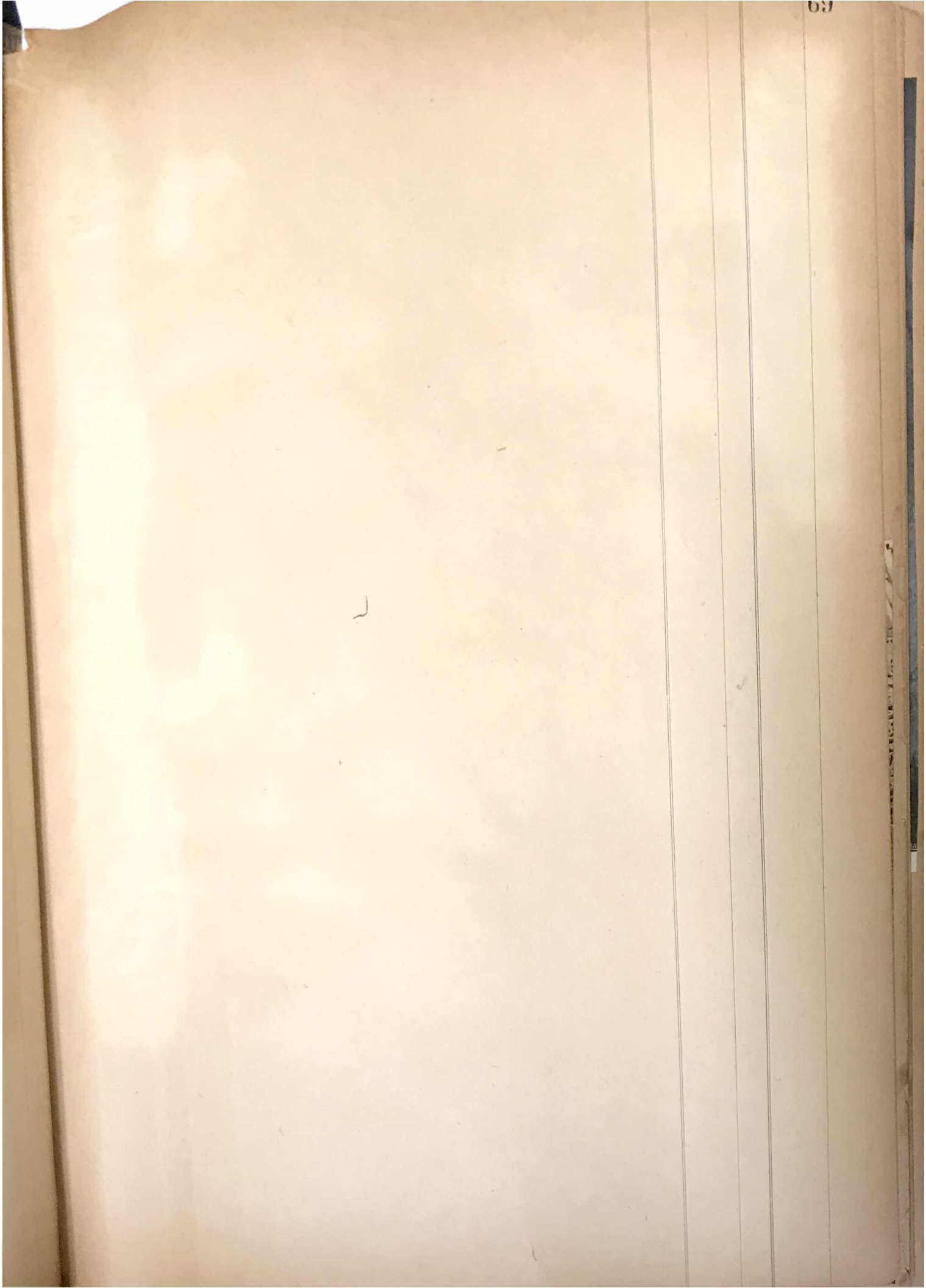
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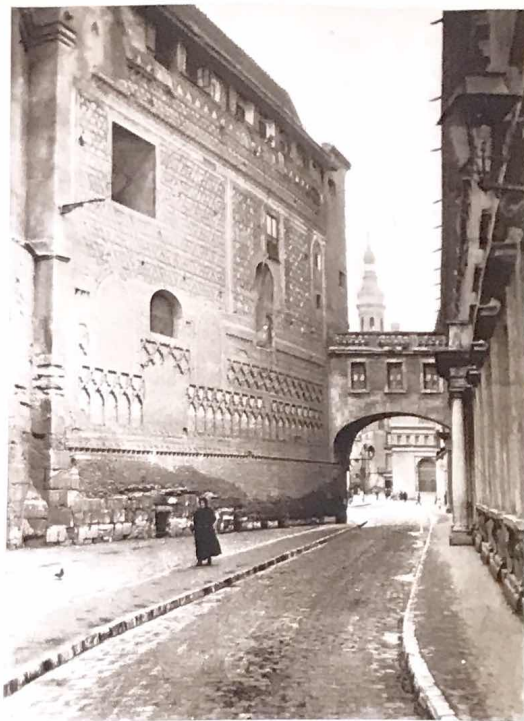
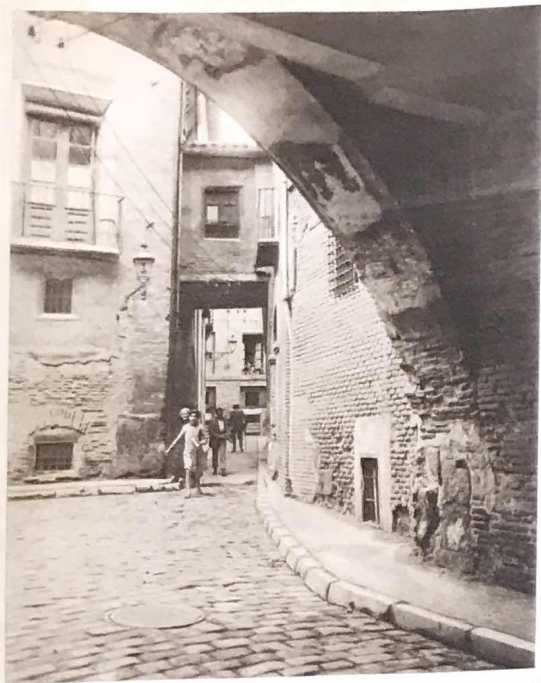












Como en las viejas construcciones venecianas, en los alrededores de La Seo, puentes pasadizos que cruzan las calles las dan una belleza característica, como este que une la Catedral con el palacio arzobispal  
(Foto G. G. G.)



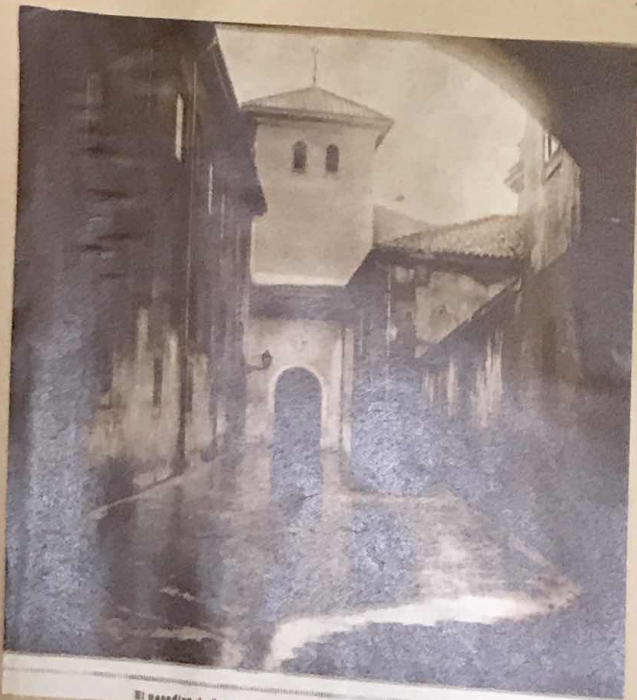
Los muros de la Catedral, con su bellísima decoración en que se combinan el ladrillo y los azulejos esmaltados, tienen categoría de museo y de escuela





GRENADE - Cour d'une Maison

REPRODUCE A LA VILLE DE PARIS



El pasadizo de Santa Ana, uno de los rincones más típicos de Oriado







GRAVEYARD ON THE EDGE OF THE DESERT.



INTERIOR OF COUNTRY HOUSE AT GENOVA







INNER COURTYARD, HOUSE AT MONDRAGON



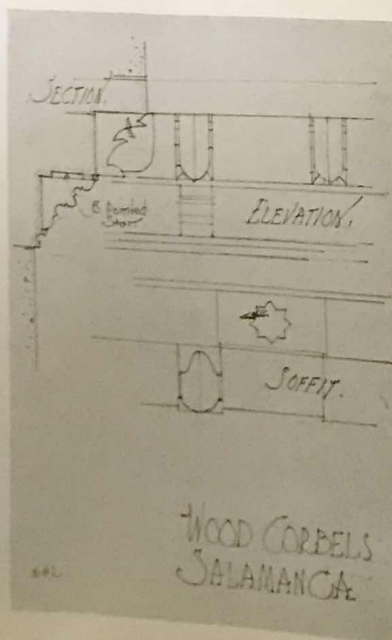
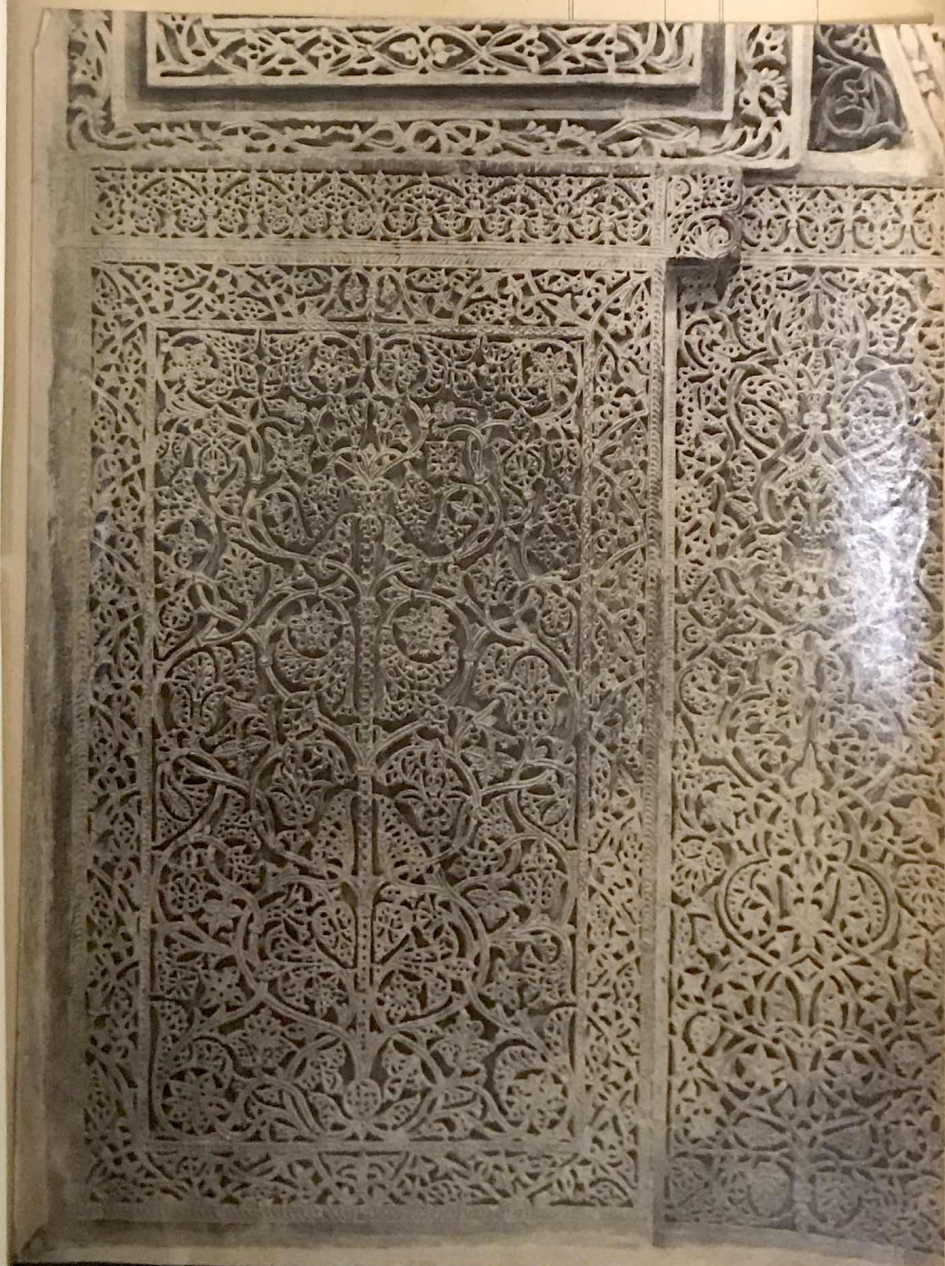
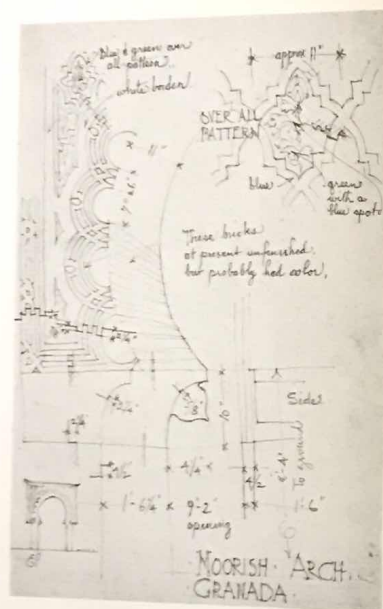
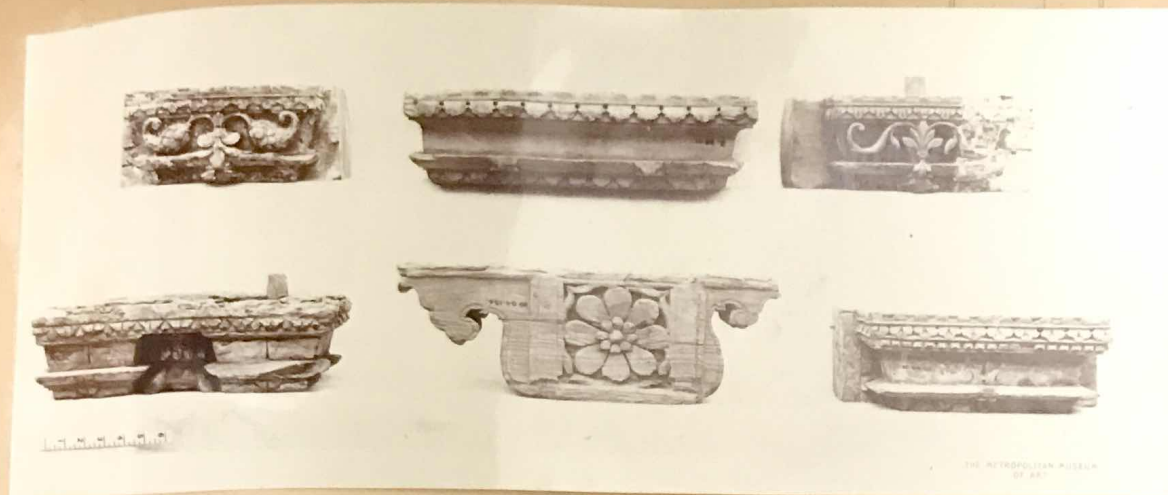
INNER COURTYARD, HOUSE OF MONDRAGON



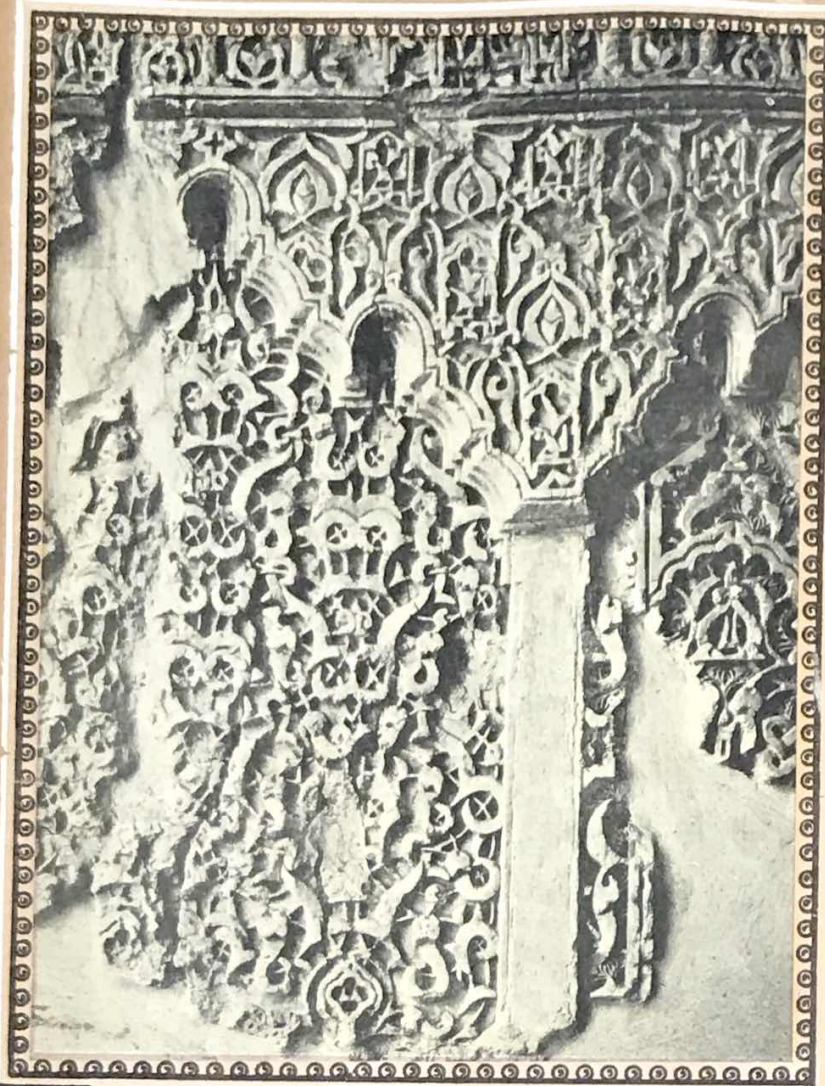




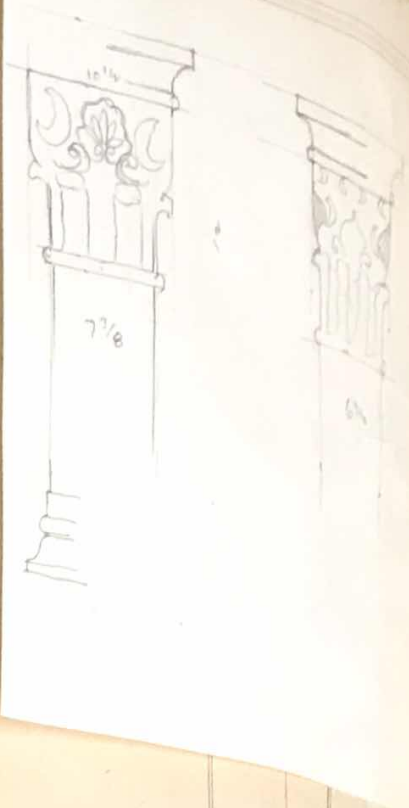








DETALLES DEL MÉTODO DE CONSERVACIÓN



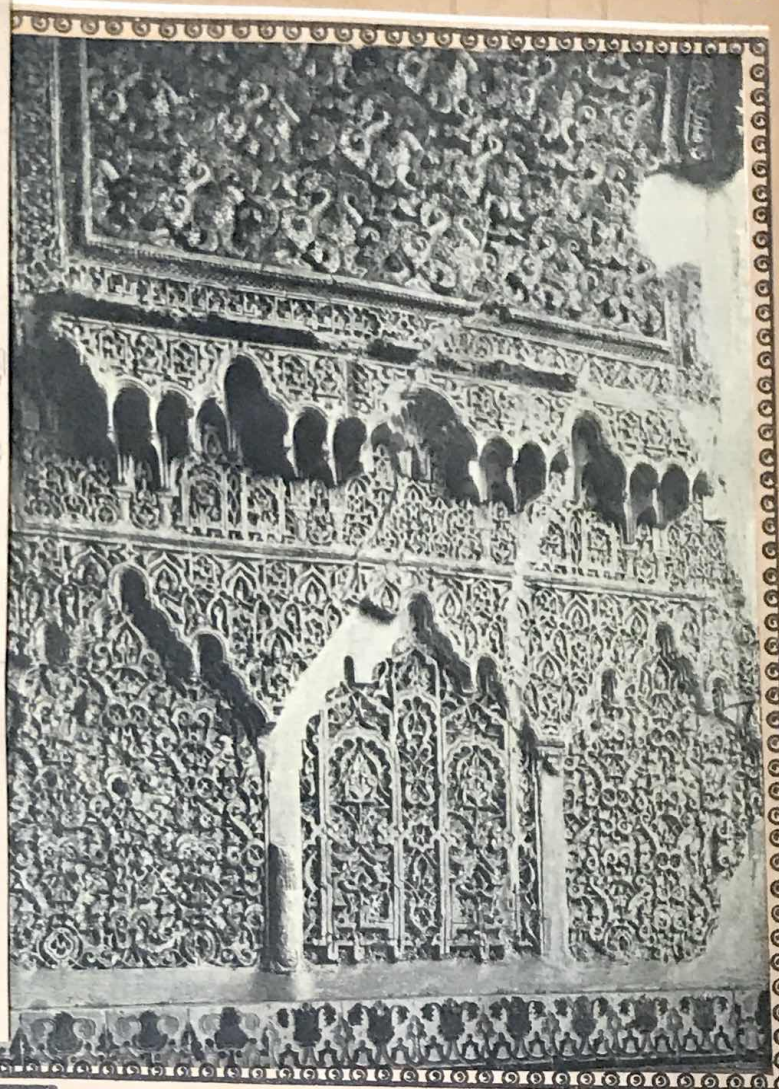


PALAIS DE  
ALHAMBRAÀ GRENADE  
"ESPAGNE."

A.

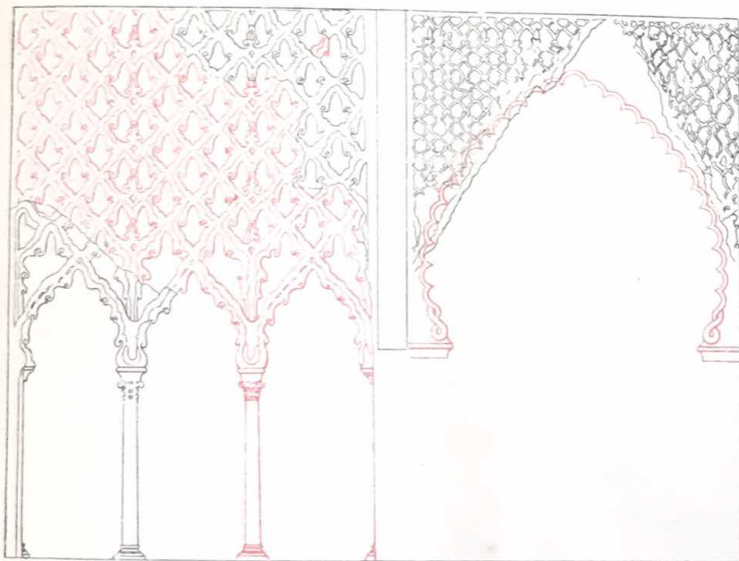


D.

A et B. CHAPITEAUX  
COUR DES LIONSC et D. CHAPITEAUX  
SALLE des DEUX-SŒURS.

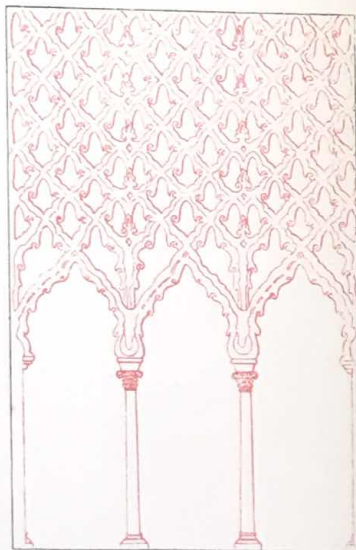
DETALLES DEL ATAURIQUE DEL ARCO DE LA SALA DE JUSTICIA

DIBUJO HECHO POR DON FRANCISCO TUBINO EN 1885



Las líneas carmin denotan lo cubierto o mutilado

Fachada interior en el PALACIO DEL YESO



Sevilla 15 de Marzo de 1885

Fco. M. Tubino









MODEL #171



MODEL # 53





CÓRDOBA...307<sup>ter</sup>... Vista interior de la Mezquita ó Catedral. J. Laurent y C<sup>ia</sup> Madrid.  
Es propiedad. Dépote





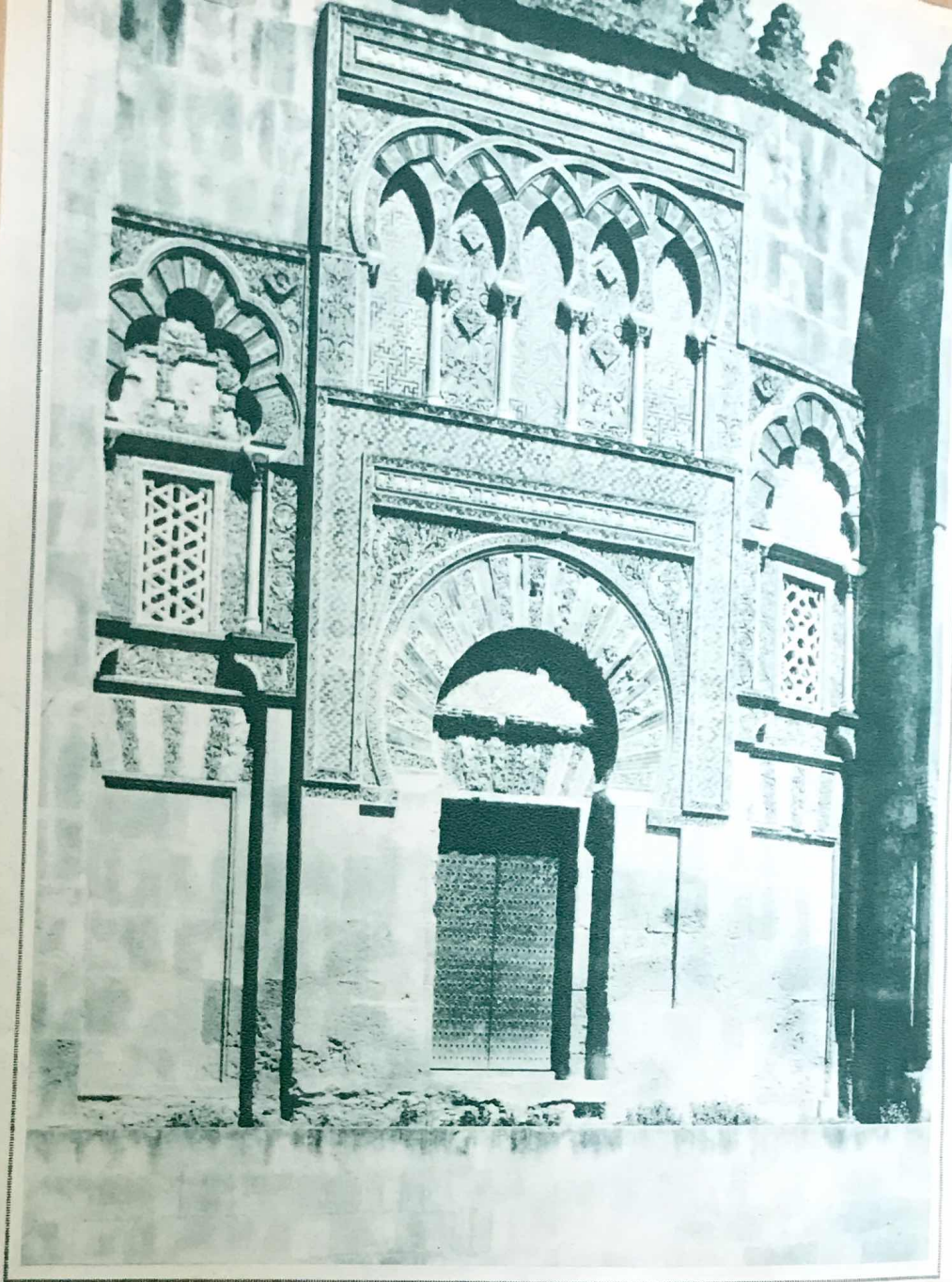


TORRE DE LA CATEDRAL  
-- DE CÓRDOBA --

Sobre la Córdoba, ciudad sultana, hogar-palacio de los Califas, alzóse al fin el estandarte de la cruz y la torre cristiana de la Catedral cordobesa, erecta, elevándose al cielo en una aspiración suprema de ideal, es como un símbolo de la dominación que tiene sobre los tejados de la ciudad la silueta de la madre cobijando á sus hijuelos

(Fot. Moreno)





## LA MEZQUITA DE CÓRDOBA

PUERTA EN LA FACHADA  
DE LA CALLE DE TORRIJOS

Viajero: al llegar á una cualquiera de las puertas que pueden darte acceso á la Mezquita cordobesa, recoge tu espíritu, ensueña los tiempos magníficos del califato y penetra después, impregnado ya de luminoso arabismo, en el que fué templo de una de las más famosas ciudades del Islam. Tu espíritu, entonces, vibrará isócrono con el espíritu mahometano de que fueron llenas aquellas magníficas columnatas. Podrás sentir las más que conocidas y sintiéndolas las amarás y comprenderás toda su espléndida belleza. (Pa. M.)







PUERTA DEL PERDÓN EN LA  
MEZQUITA DE CORDOBA



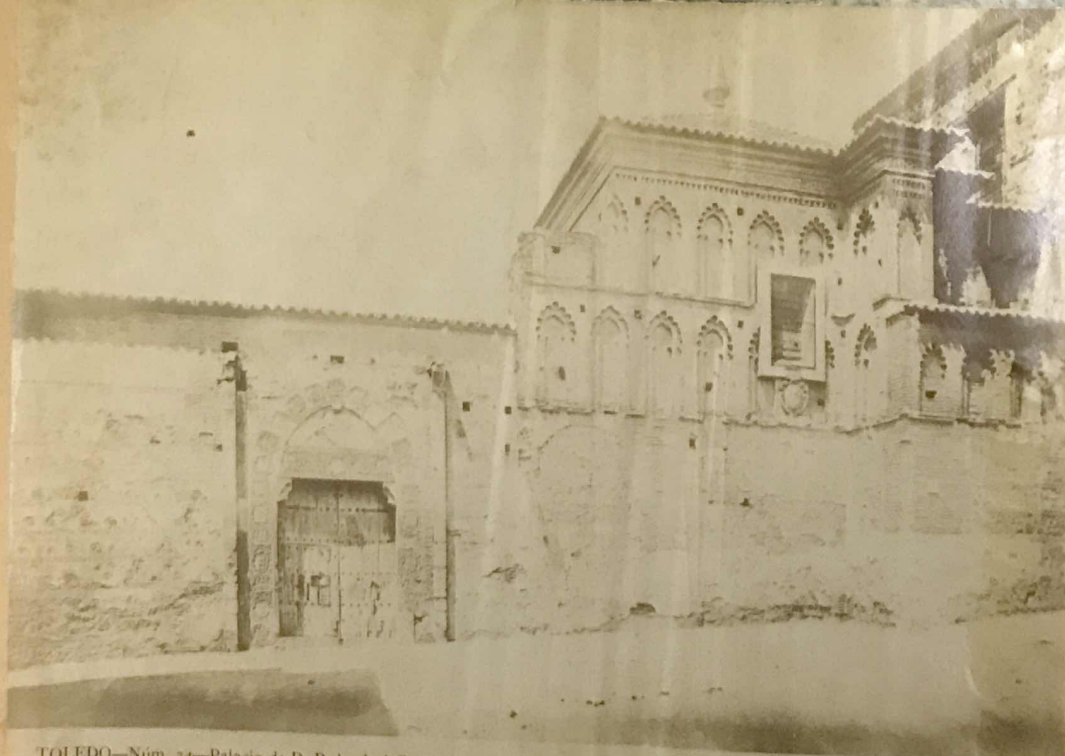
Rejas de los patios cordobeses

(Foto. Castella)





QBA. Niche del Koran ó Mirab. —Senán y González, fotógrafo.



TOLEDO—Núm. 34—Palacio de D. Pedro I el Cruel





Un trazo del exterior de la Mezquita de Córdoba



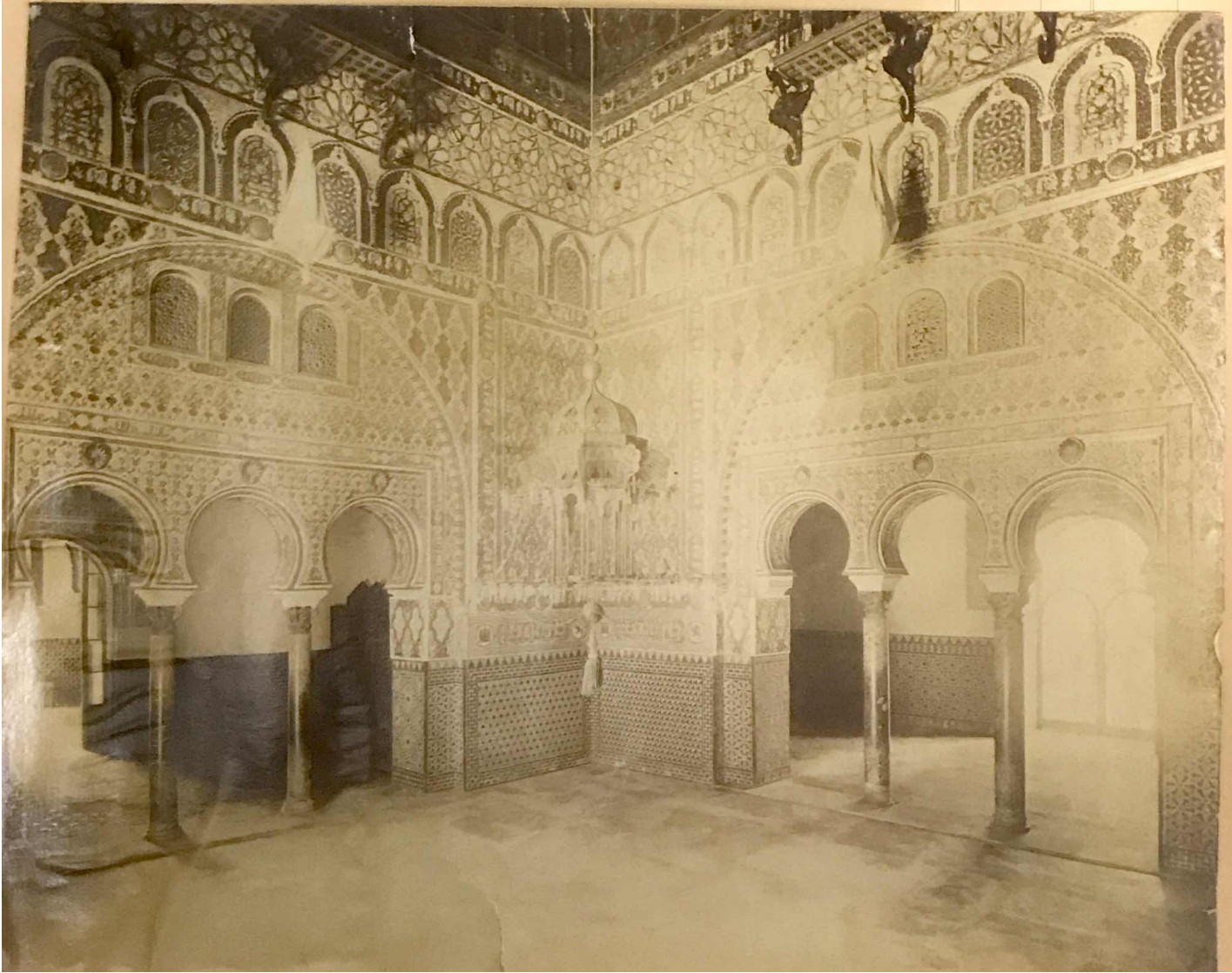
Vista parcial de la Mezquita de Córdoba



Entrada á la calle cubierta de Djerrane, barrio de los hereberes



Esta es la casa del secretario del Ayuntamiento de Plasencia (Cáceres). Su terraza tiene una ornamentación popular, que aparece en Chudamús







El Palacio Municipal de Conquista de la Sierra (Cáceres) podría estar situado con muy poco esfuerzo en la plaza cubierta de la calle de Uled Beil



A STREET AND THE GIRALDA, SEVILLE



DETALLES DEL ATAURIQUE EN LA SALA DE JUSTICIA

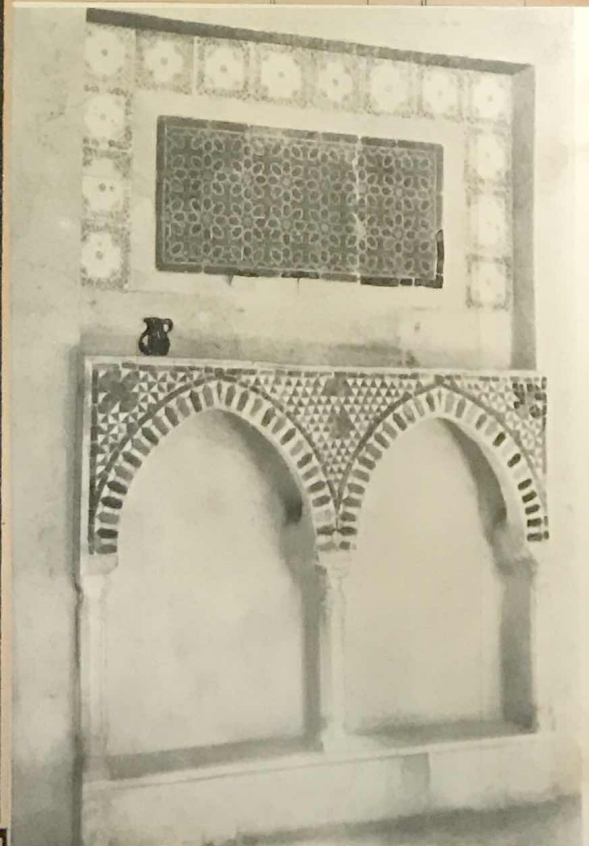




Fueron fines arcos góticos-mudéjares y fríos árabes, casi borrados



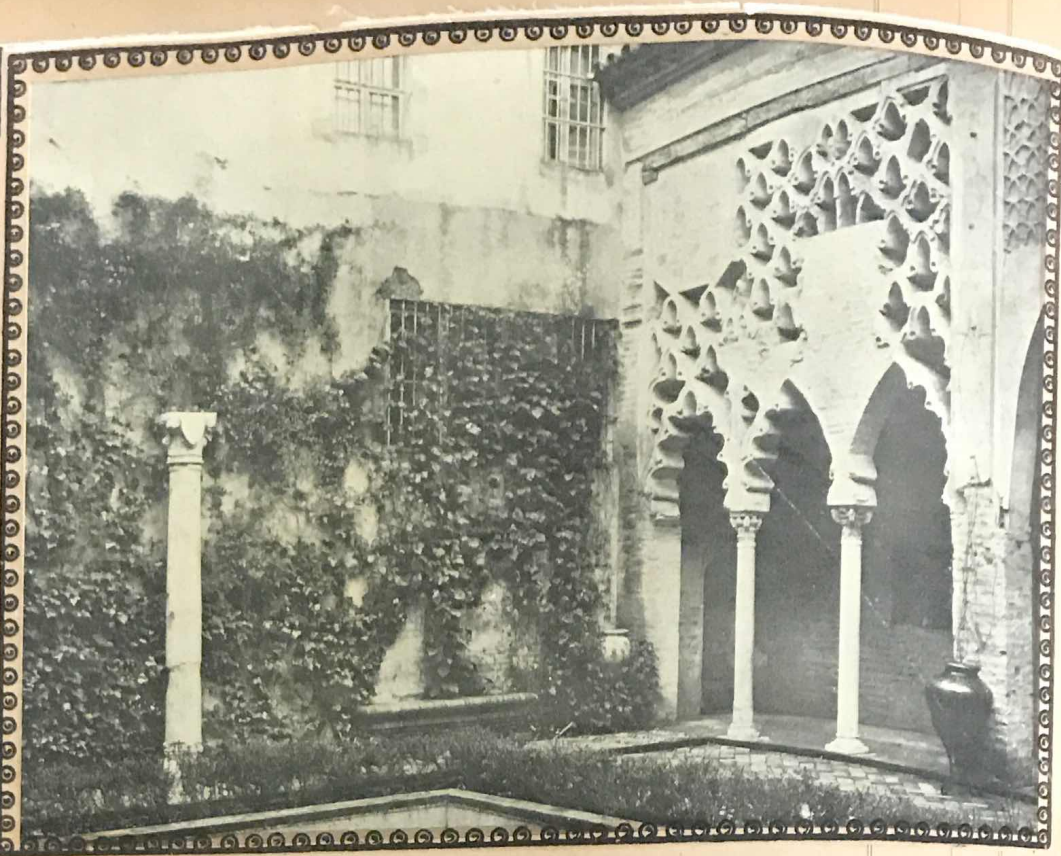
ARCO CENTRAL DEL PATIO DEL YESO



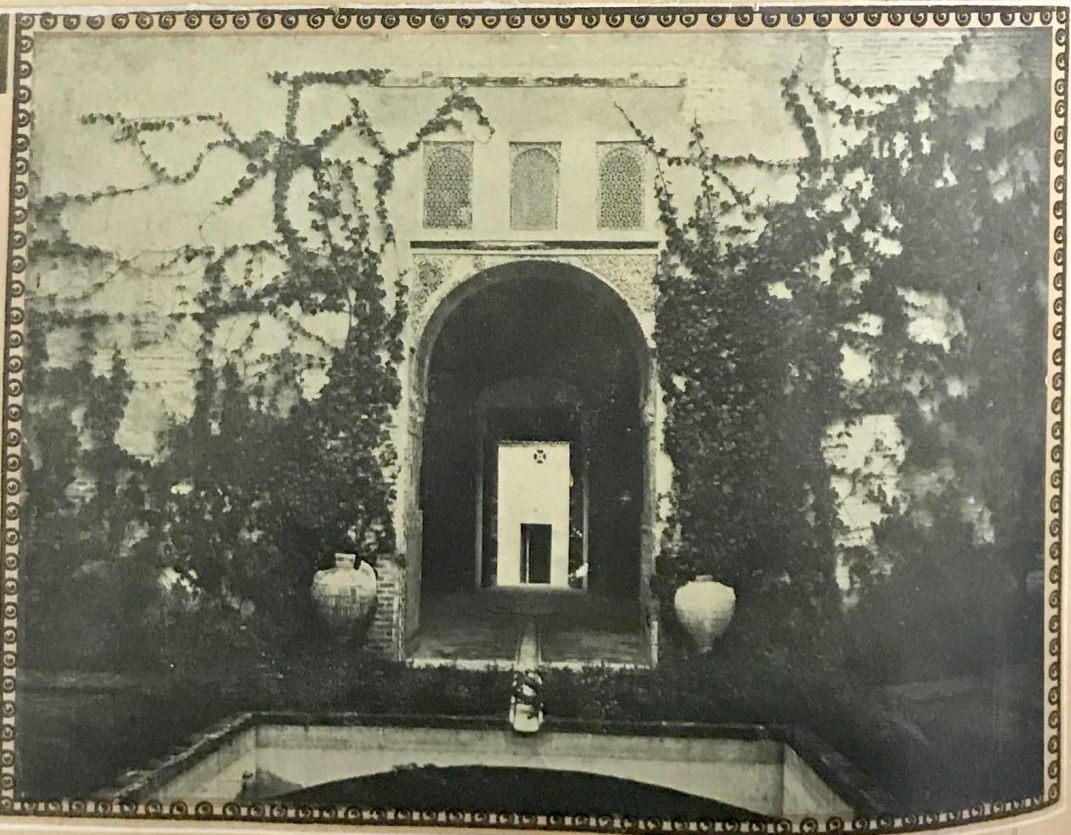
BUILT-IN TILED SHELF FOR CUPS AND WATER JARS IN A MOORISH DINING-ROOM



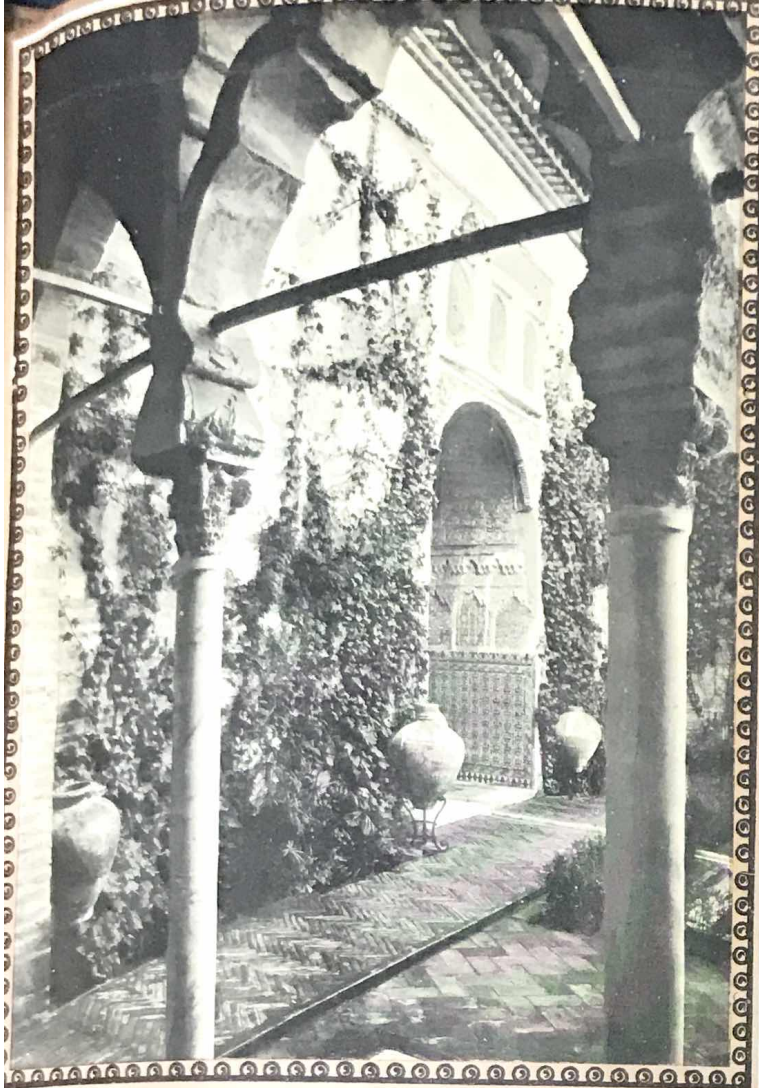
DETALLE DEL PATIO DEL YESO



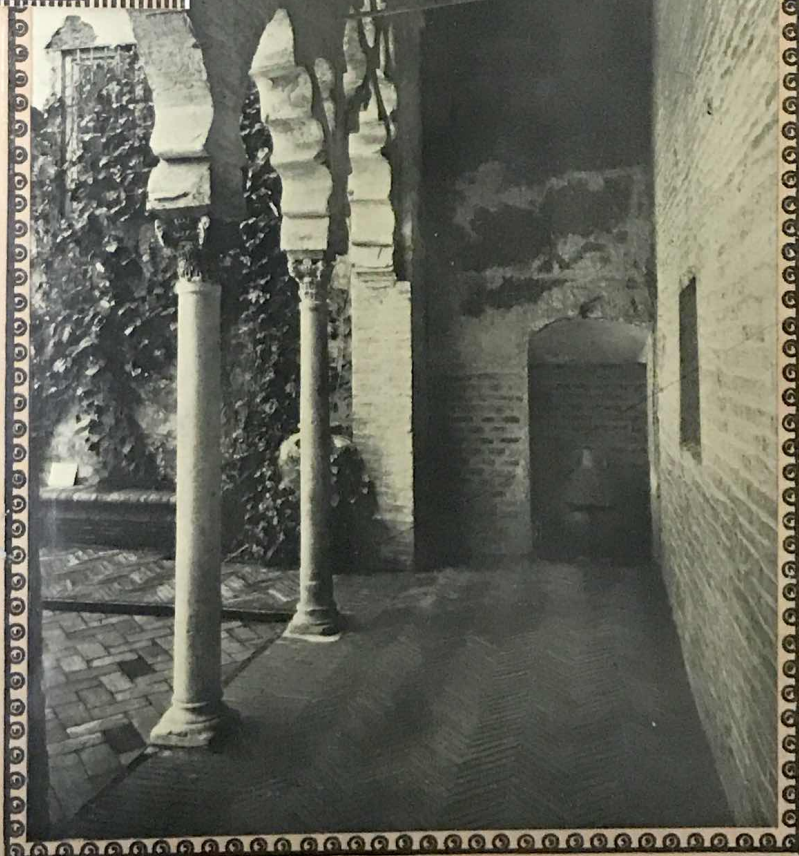
ALBERCA Y ARCO DE COMUNICACION, DESCUBIERTOS EN EL PATIO DEL YESO







ANGULO DEL PATIO DEL YESO YA TERMINADO



ALCAZAR DE SEVILLA: PATIO DEL YESO, TERMINADA LA OBRA





FACHADA DESCUBIERTA DEL PATIO DEL YESO



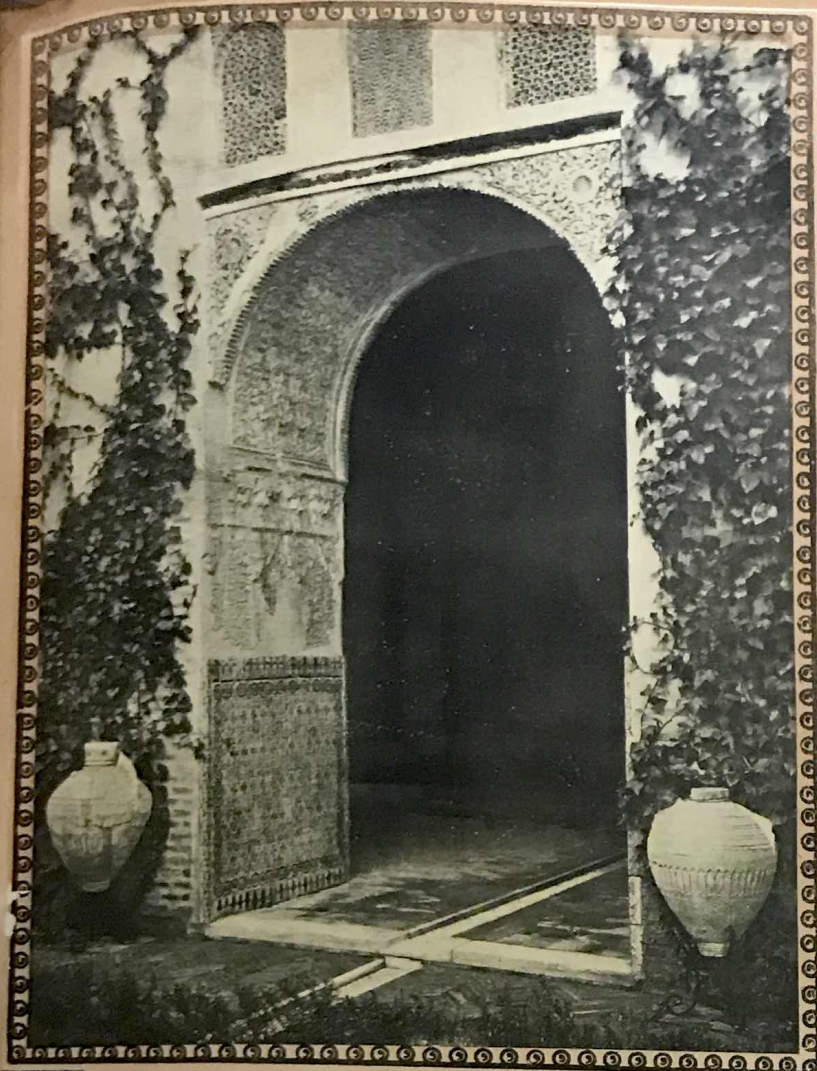
Parte de la grande Mosquée

Jénder (Marro)

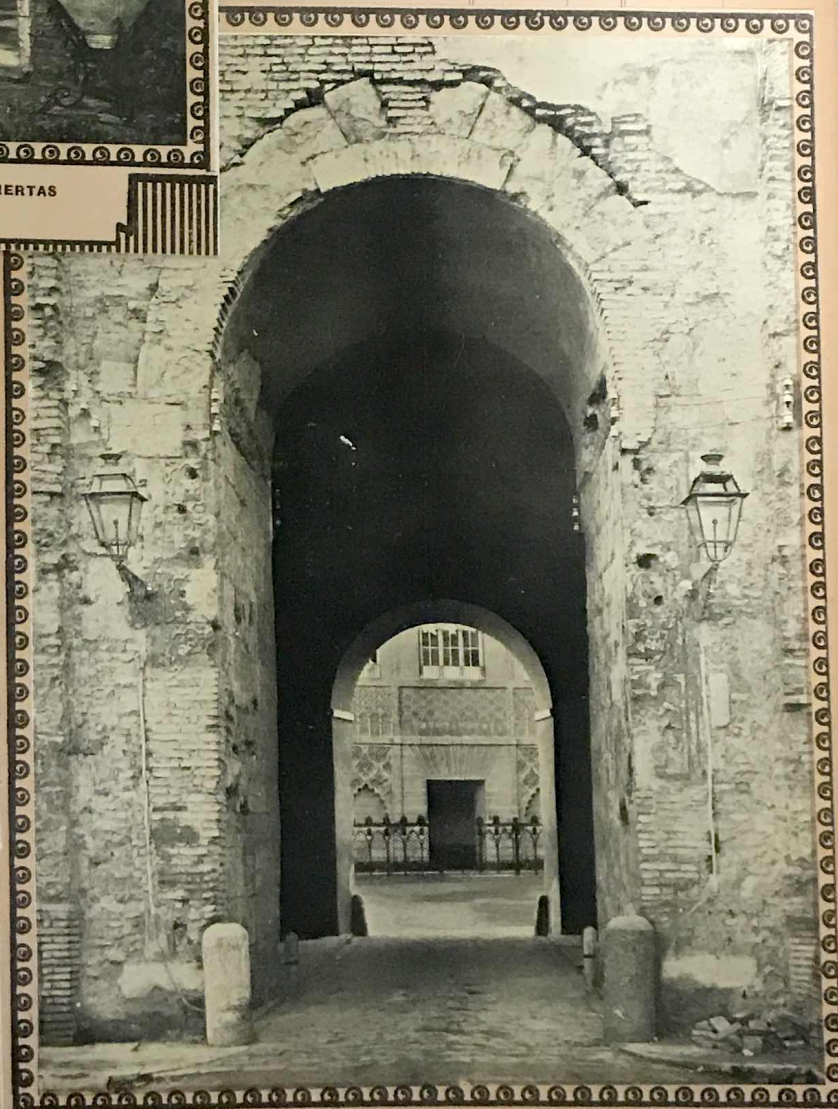


VESTIGIOS DE ESCUCHAS Y ARCOS DESCUBIERTOS



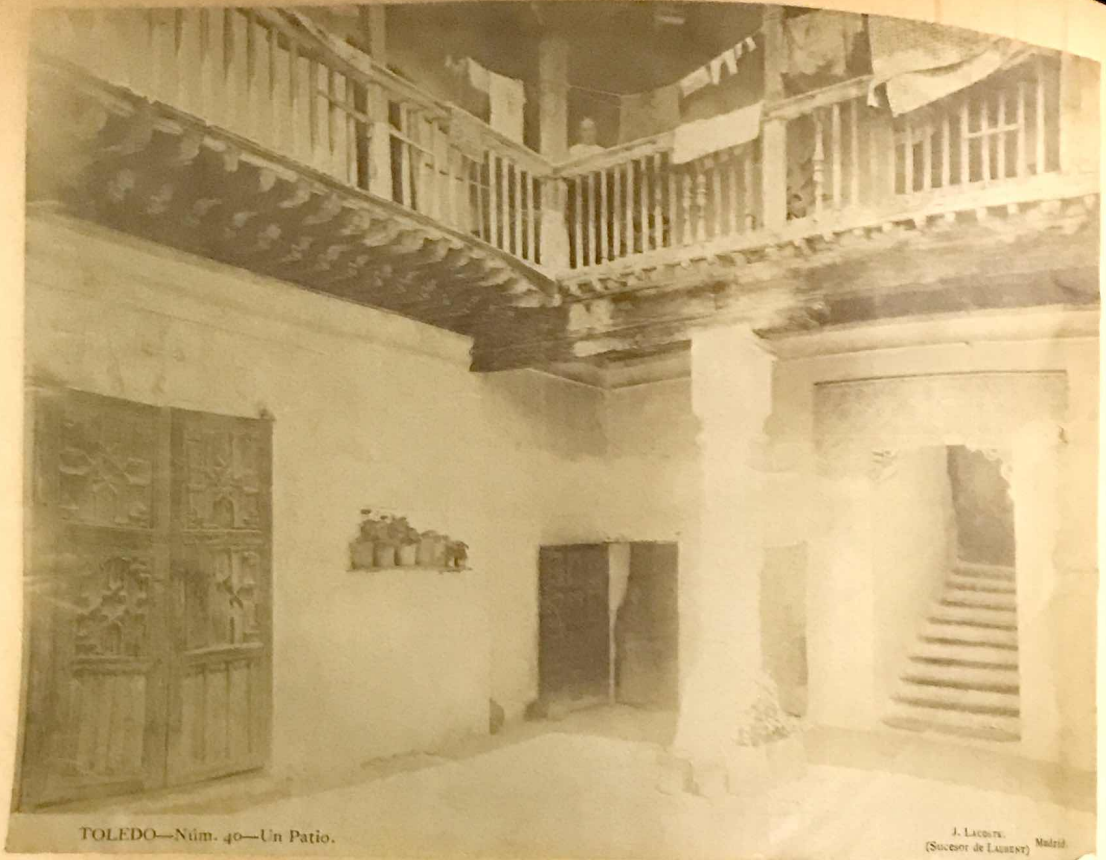


SALA DE JUSTICIA Y TINAJAS ESMALTADAS, DESCUBIERTAS  
ENTRE LOS ESCOMBROS



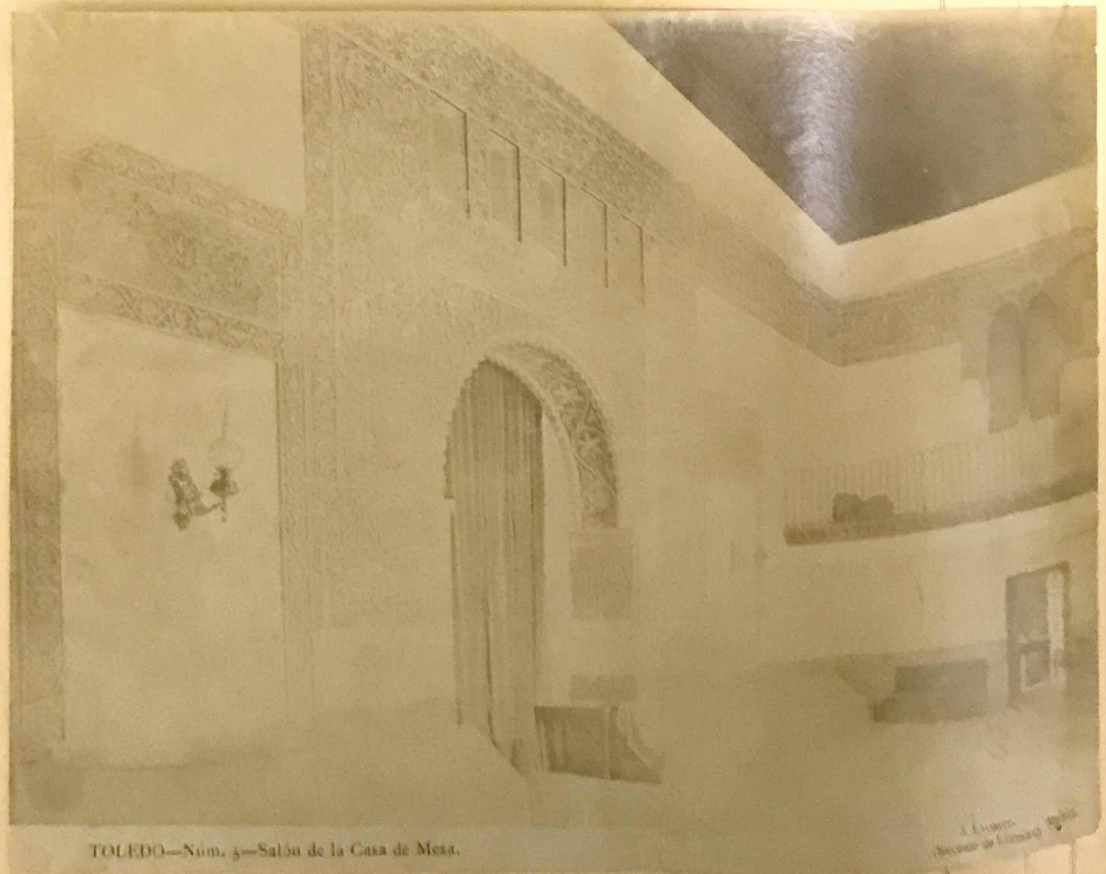
ARCO DE LA ÉPOCA DE DON PEDRO I





TOLEDO—Núm. 40—Un Patio.

J. Lacort.  
(Sucesor de Laurent) Madrid.

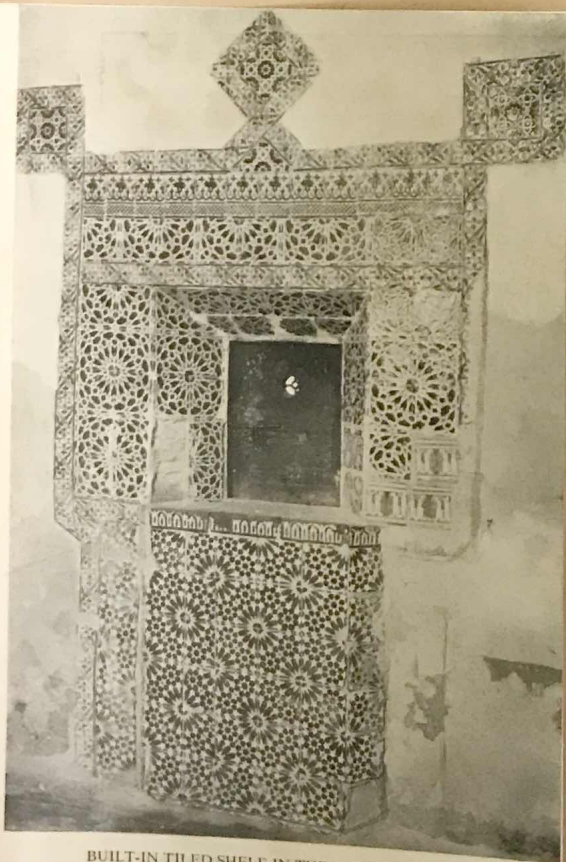
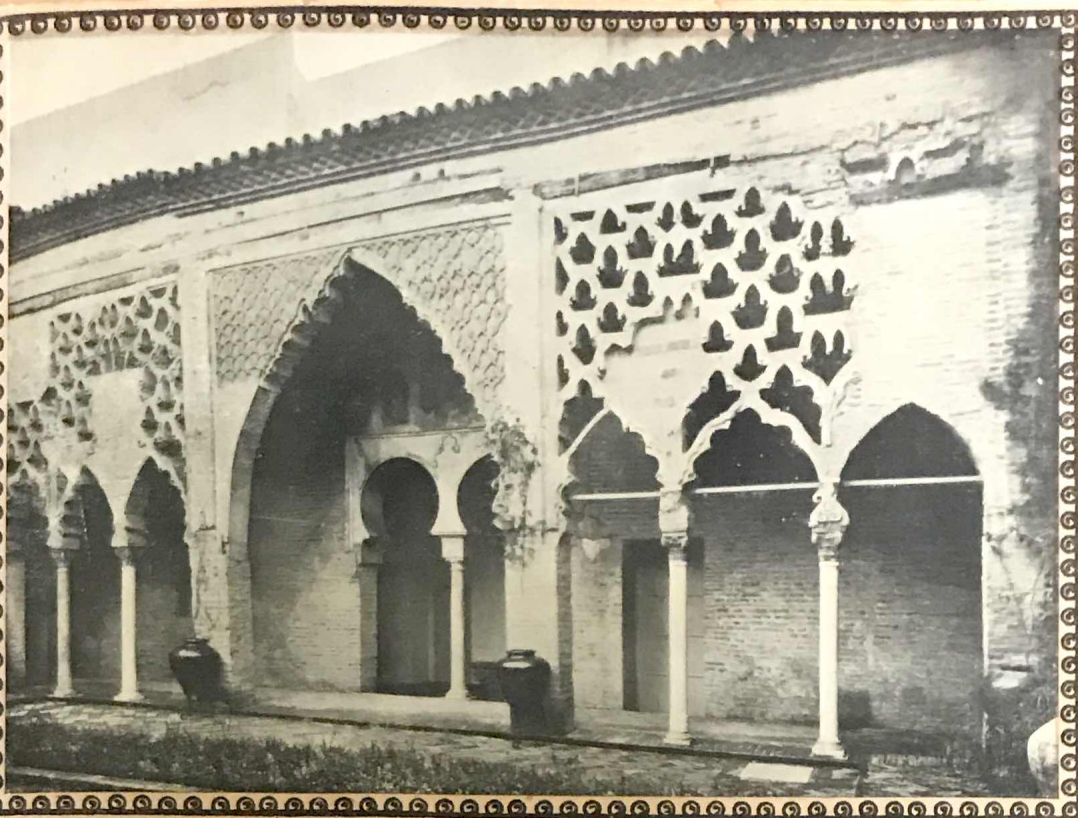


TOLEDO—Núm. 3—Salón de la Casa de Mesa.

J. Lacort.  
(Sucesor de Laurent) Madrid.



PATIO DEL YESO, RECIENTEMENTE DESCUBIERTO

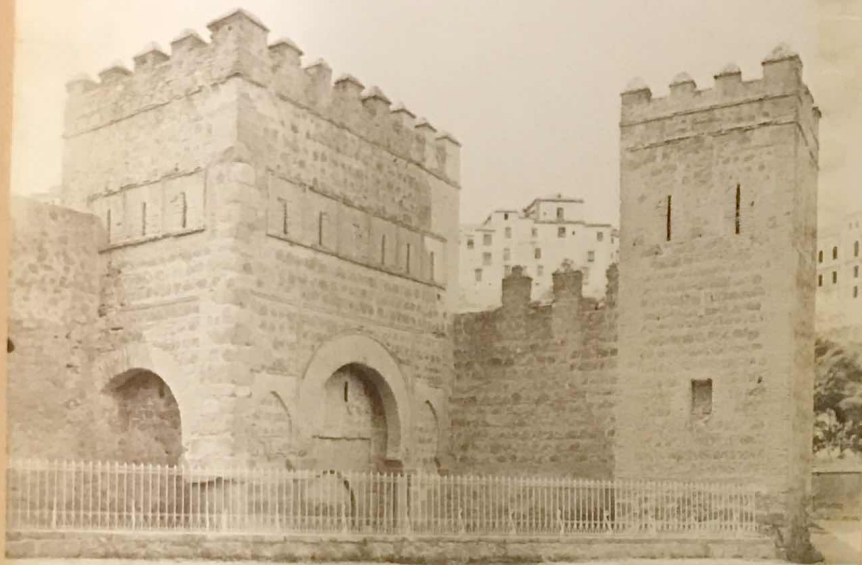


BUILT-IN TILED SHELF IN THE REFECTORY OF THE MONASTERY OF EL PAULAR



ARCOS MUTILADOS, DESCUBIERTOS EN LA NUEVA FACHADA

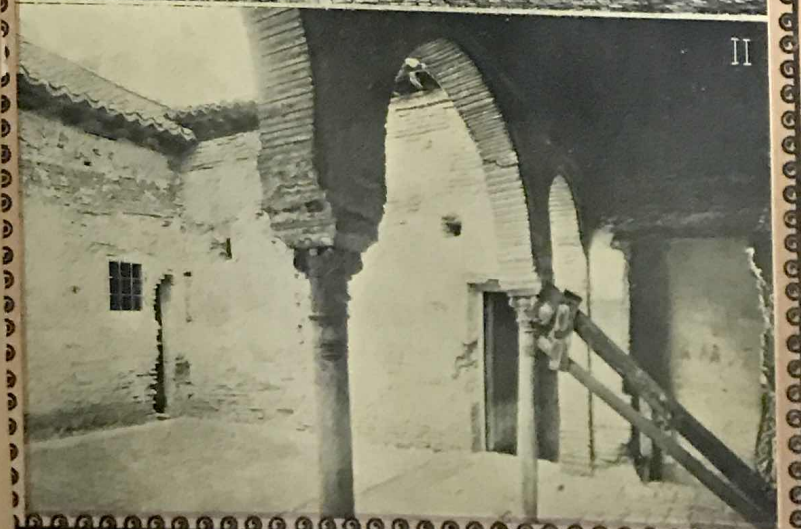
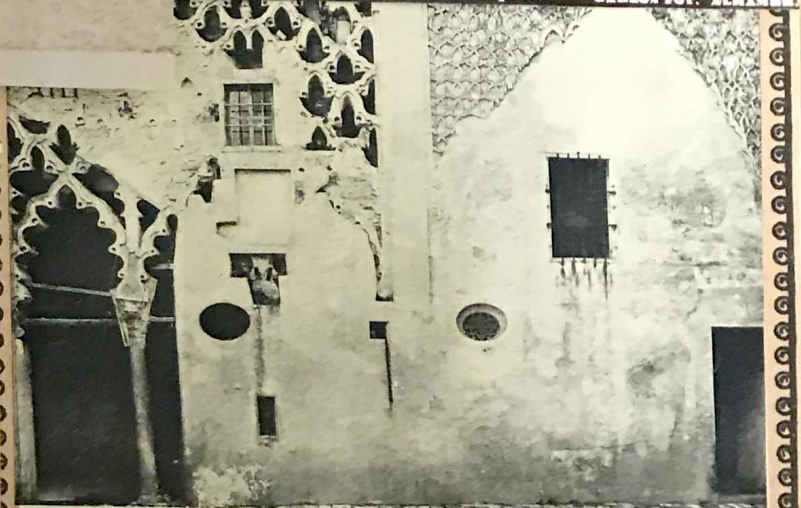








Vista general del interior de la Mezquita GARRÓN FOT. ALMANAC



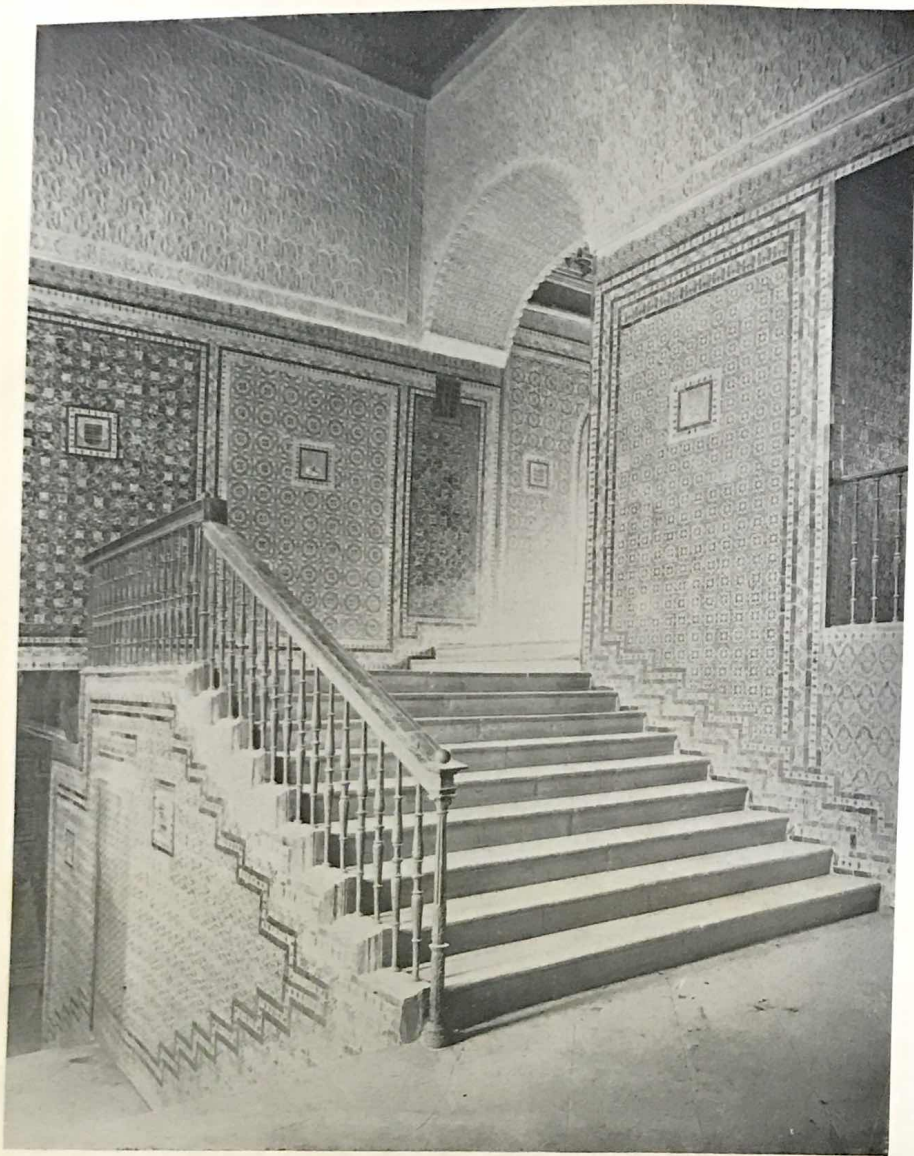
II



TOLEDO  
EL PUENTE DE ALCÁNTARA Y EL ALCÁZAR

I.— PATIO DEL YESO DEL ALCÁZAR DE SEVILLA AL DESCUBRIRSE  
II.— PATIO DEL HAREN DE LA ALHAMBRA





STAIRWAY, HOUSE OF PILATOS, SEVILLE

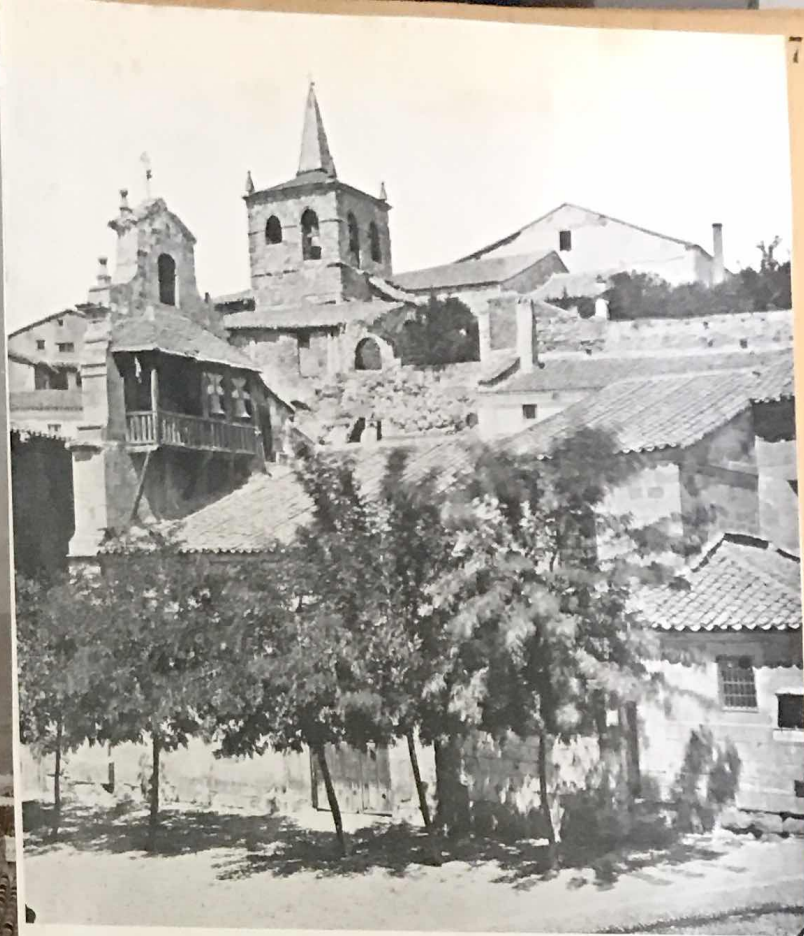


Número 1253.

Sevilla. Vista general del Patio de los Naranjos.

García Fig. Granada





VIEW AT TOLEDO



Garzón, fol.º-Granada  
TOLDO—Num. 39 La Iglesia árabe de Santiago.

J. LACHRY.  
(Successeur de LACHRY) **MADRID.**

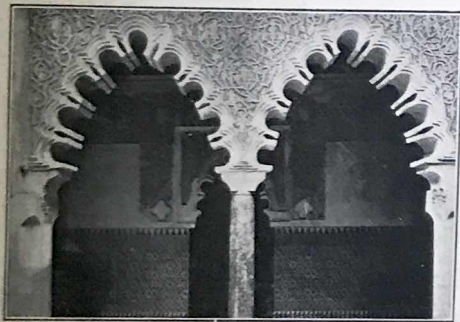




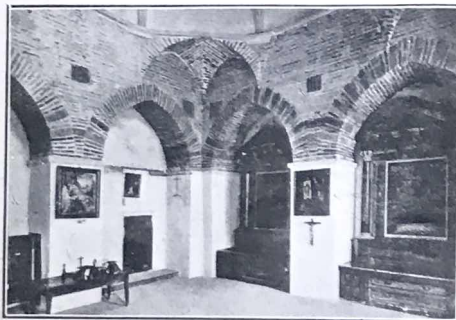
Núm. 529 Córdoba

Fachada exterior de la Catedral.

García Latorre G.



En la clausura, asombra la maravilla de estas arcadas y arulejos



La sacristía es un alarde magnífico de ingeniería





A STREET IN RAB

The long and narrow streets of Rab, winding their way between medieval houses and under them through deep dark archways, hold many delightful surprises for those who venture out to explore them



Chapel of the Ascension



Jerusalén.— Un rincón pintoresco



American Colony, Jerusalem

Under the guidance of Mohammed, who had changed his name to Harbi lest the Angel of Death return to his ill-starred family to claim yet another victim, Mr. Harris "did" Jerusalem very thoroughly, and, most thoroughly of all, the Via Dolorosa, with its fourteen Stations of the Cross

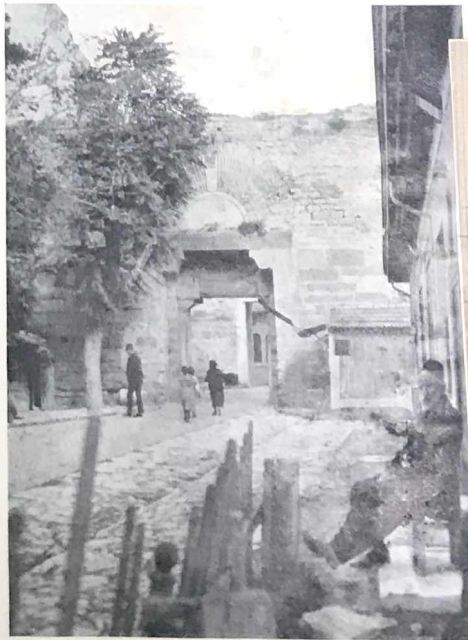


Here is Walter B. Harris's small Moslem guide





*Valley of Constantinople*



Photographs by Solita Solano

THE FAMOUS GOLDEN GATE THROUGH WHICH IT IS PROPHESED THE ADRIANOPIE GATE, THROUGH WHICH MOHAMMED II EN-





Jerusalén.—El camino del Calvario



ENTRANCE TO THE MOSQUE OF SULEIMAN

In Stone, as in Deeds, "The Magnificent" Dreamed of Surpassing Justinian, the Builder of St. Sophia



La iglesia de la Natividad, alzada en Belén sobre el sitio donde nació Jesús, lugar de peregrinación constante desde hace muchos siglos

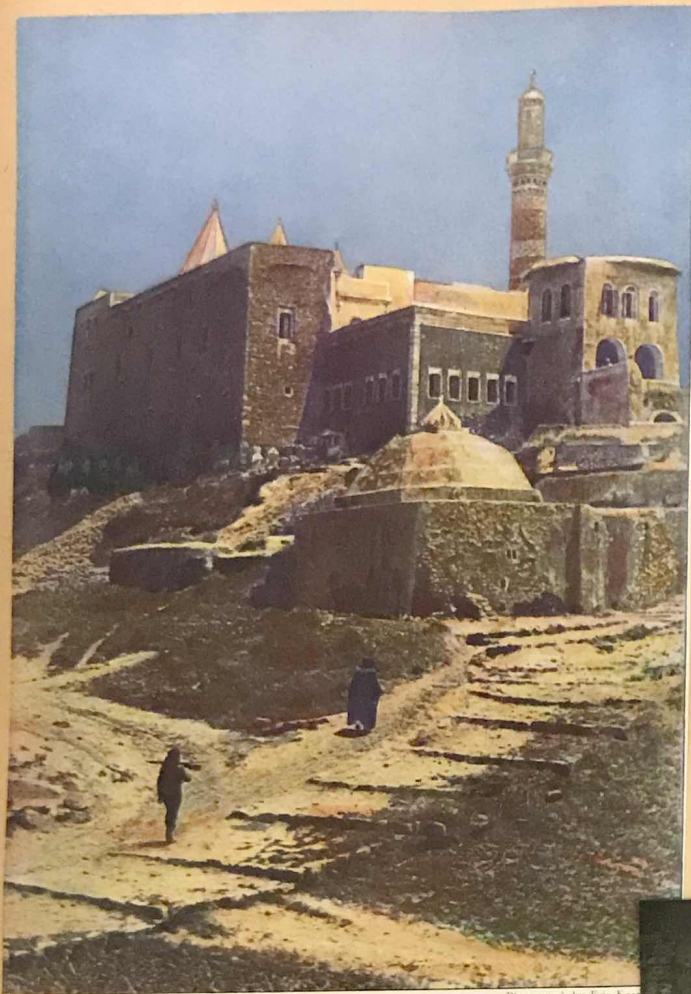


Jerusalén.—Una mas en el lugar desde donde Cristo Nuestro Señor ascendió a Cielo



Pilgrims flock to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher



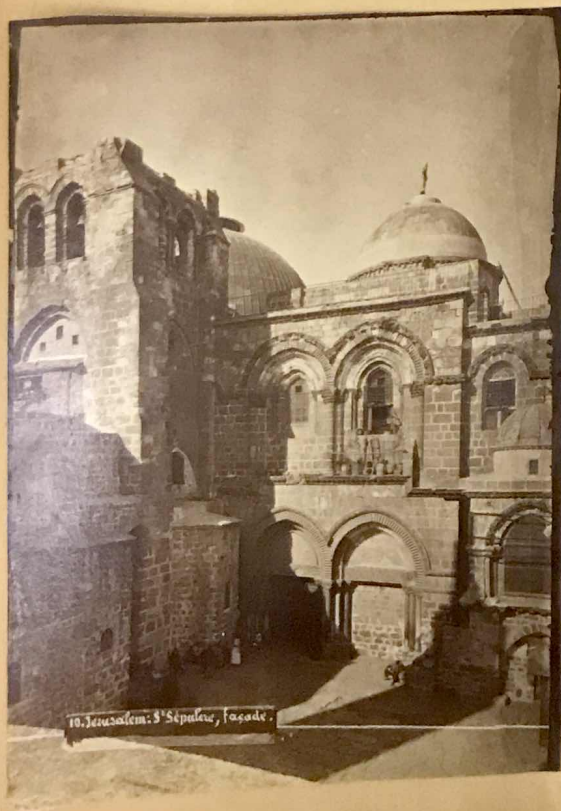


JONAH'S TOMB UPON THE SITE OF ANCIENT NINEVEH

Because the Mohammedans consider this mound a holy place, no excavations have been permitted. Explorers, however, have obtained a few relics by digging in the cellar rooms. It is interesting to observe many Christian notables, such as Daniel, Ezekiel and Abraham, are also revered by the Mohammedans. This is a mosque to Jesus, son of Mary, in Damascus to this day.



28. Jerusalem. View of the Temple Mount, via Sultan's Gate.



10. Jerusalem: 3. Sepulchre, facade.



La fachada de la tumba del Santo Sepulcro, en Jerusalén. En la plaza, los puestos de los vendedores de especularios y otros objetos religiosos.

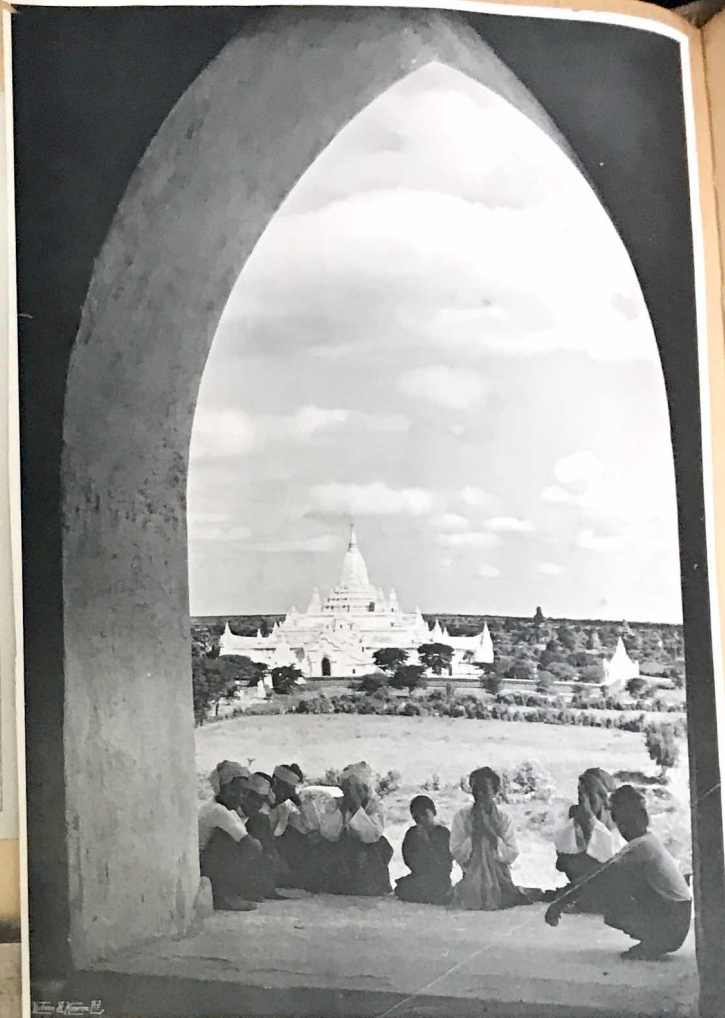
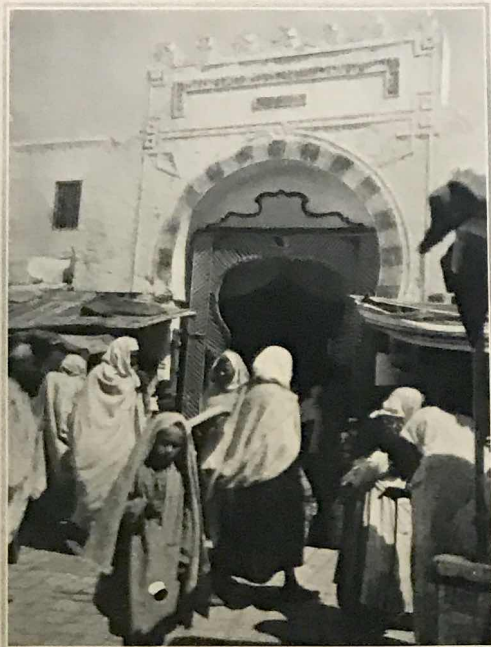




439. Tombes de ...

Bombay





Herbert G. Ponting.

PILGRIMS PRAYING.

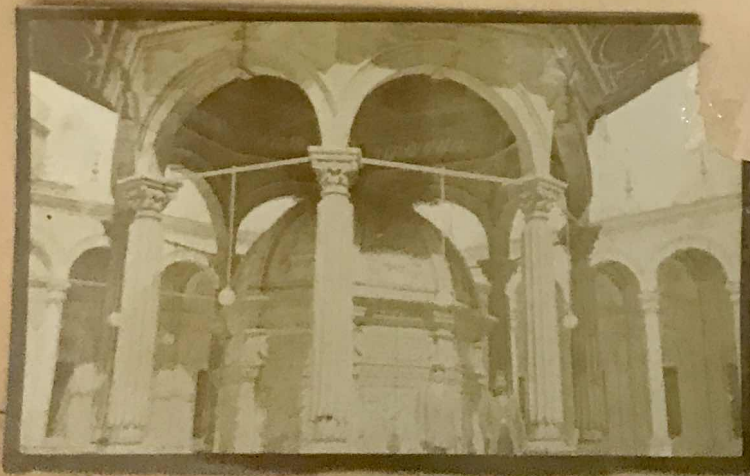
Copyright



Jerusalem Grotto de Sion.



"THE TURKS PUT ALL THE BULGARIANS IN THE WHITE TOWER."



The Mosque of Umar





Mount of Olives

## JERUSALEM AS IT IS TODAY



GATE OF THE PRISON OF ST. PETER.

By DULANY HUNTER.

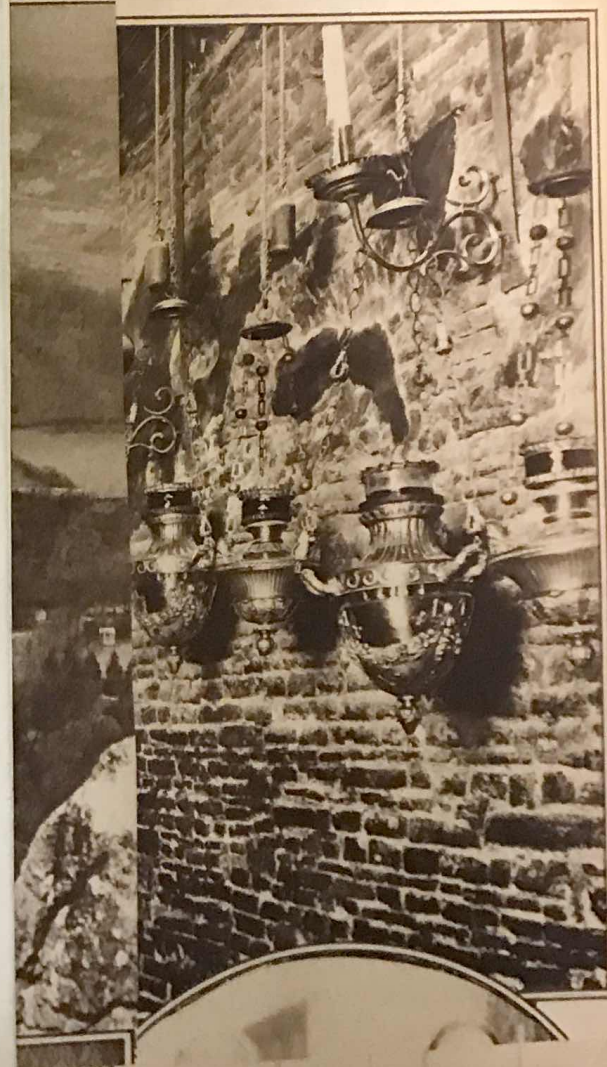
OUR way to Jerusalem lay through Damascus, where we found a wealth of fruit and flower although it was already autumn, and then we drove through the Valley of the Litany to the ruins of Baalbec, on a glorious afternoon when the route seemed to pass through some enchanted region, green and fertile, with abundant mountains on one side and on the other a towering desolation steeped in crimson and vermillion of a crudity and brilliance that colors must have had when the world first began.

The purple crests of far-off mountains loomed up throughout the distance, but the Antilebanon alone was already white with early snows. It was a drive of six hours through all the changing lights of the afternoon, and we reached the ruined temple just as the fires of sunset appeared to be consuming the majestic pile. The splendor of the scene was overpowering, but I will not linger upon it now nor take the reader with me through the mighty marble courts which lead to the once glori-

ous shrine; still I wish that he could have seen in the gold and crimson light that noble bar of six Corinthian columns, more imposing in their ruin, perhaps, than when they formed a group with fifty others before the temple door; or that he could have gone through the deepening darkness to see the marvelous construction of the inclosing wall, attributed by some to the Phenicians, and by others to a race yet more ancient and more mighty which lived and worked and perished before the light of history began to dawn upon the world—and surely three great monoliths of stone each measuring more than sixty feet in length by thirteen in height and thickness, lifted high into the air, would alone seem to justify the theory.

At Beirut we took the steamer for Jaffa, stopping at Sidon. "Sidon the mother of Tyre"—Tyre once mistress of the seas! A few empty tombs alone remain from the time of the Phenicians, but it was something to stand for one brief hour on such

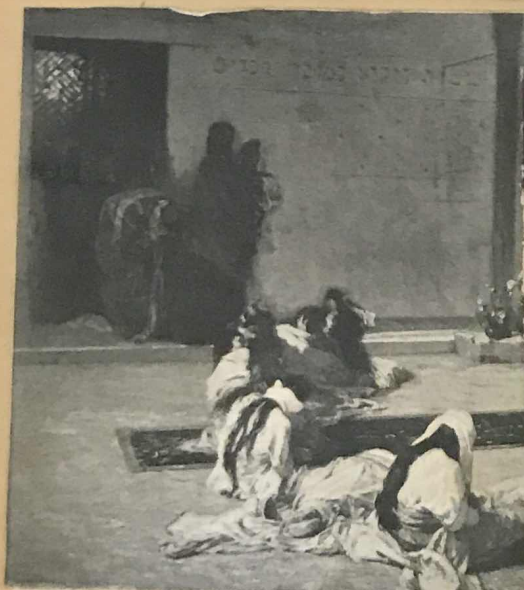
NOTE.—This article shows Jerusalem as it is, to the next issue of THE COSMOPOLITAN we hope to present a prophetic view of Jerusalem as the capital of a New Zion—a Jewish Republic.







St. Benoît: Vue gen<sup>l</sup> et le Couvent



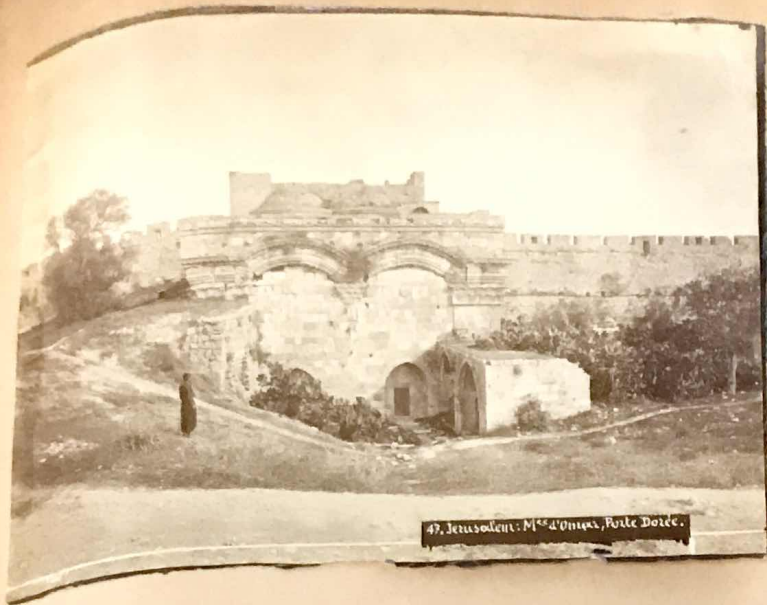
St. Jérusalem: MS. El-Aksa, (Pogade)



St. Jérusalem: Vue gen<sup>l</sup> depuis St. Benoît

"JAIRUS' DAUGHTER"  
FROM THE PAINTING BY  
DOMENICO MORELLI





47. Jerusalem: M<sup>re</sup> d'Or, Porte Dorée.



MATTHAEUS

PHADDAEUS

SIMON



32. Jerusalem: Porte de Damas



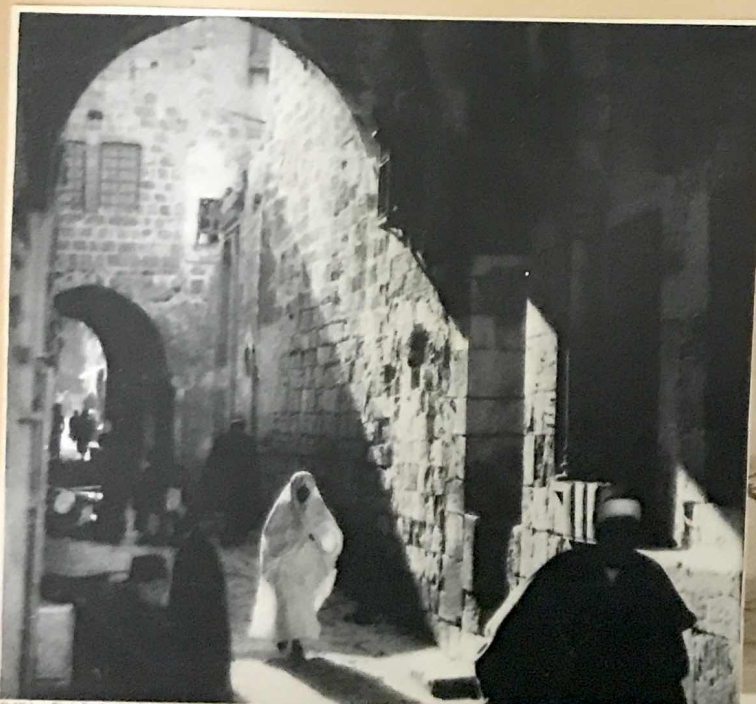
46. Jerusalem: Mur de Salomon, Juifs pèlerins





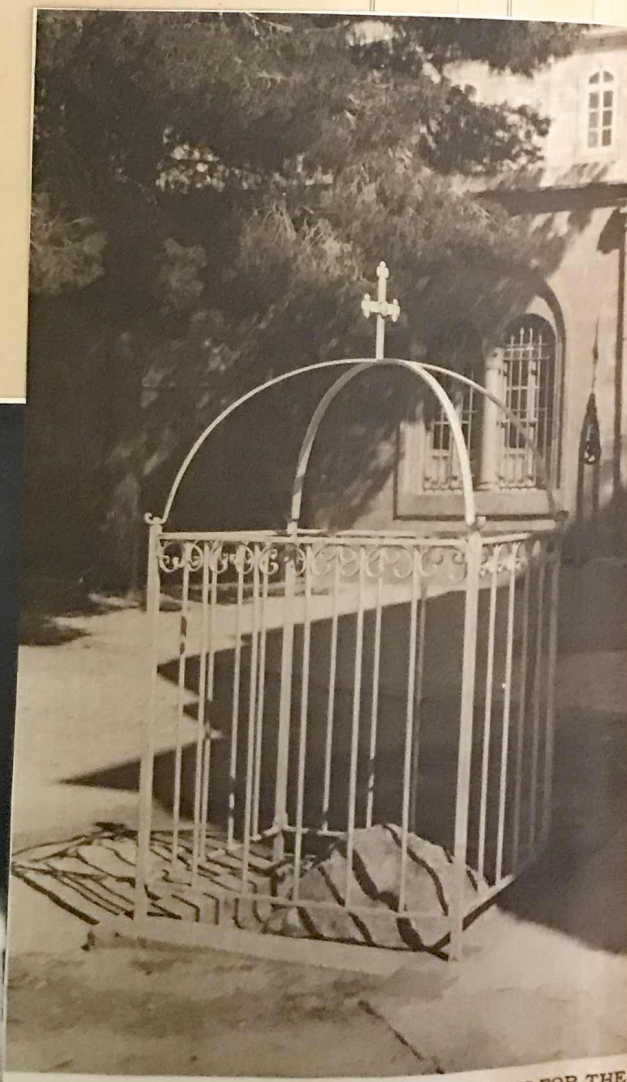


MODERN JERUSALEM.



Futrell's Photo Service

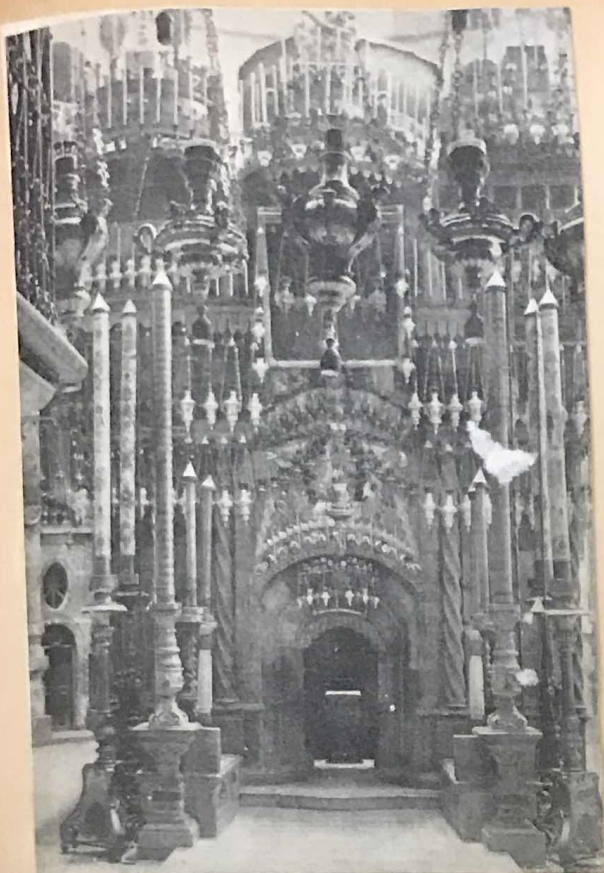
Very picturesque is this corner of the Moslem quarter in Jerusalem. Ten years ago the Arabs were over a majority in the land of Palestine. Even in 1919 there were ten Arabs to every Jew. Now, in 1930, after years of Jewish immigration, there are only between six and seven. Perhaps these figures indicate the chief result of the Balfour Declaration.



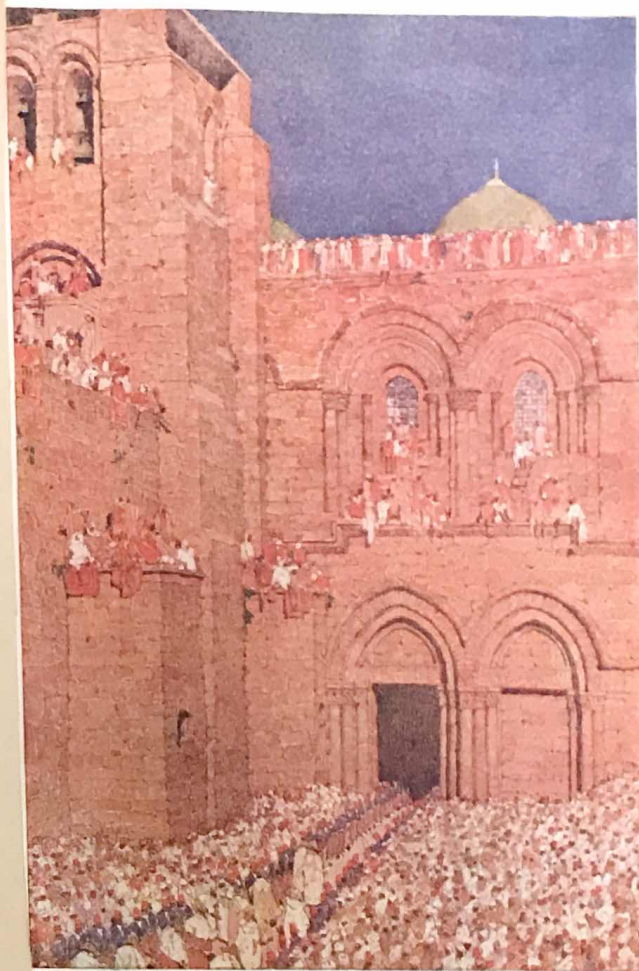
# STONE FROM WHICH CHRIST MOUNTED HIS ASS FOR THE JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM.

IN all probability this spot is authentic, for it is at the beginning of the road which he traversed. It is directly in front of the Russian (Catholic) Church shown in the picture. A stone's throw to the west is the Rock of the Ascension and to the east is the place of the Sermon on the Mount.

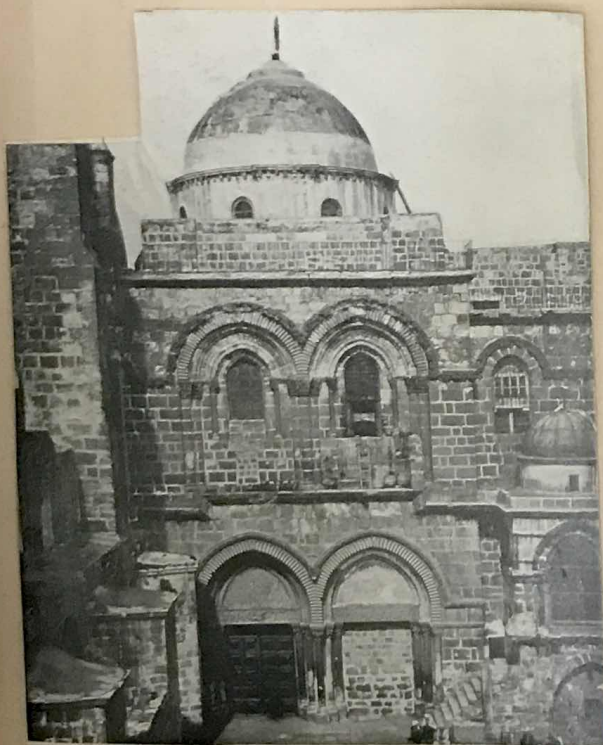




From a stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood  
**THE HOLY SEPULCHER, JERUSALEM**



**EASTER MORNING OUTSIDE THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHER**  
 PAINTED FOR THE CENTURY BY JULES GUERIN



*Exterior of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.*



**THE HOLY SEPULCHRE**

In one version of the Bible exists "He led them out as far as Bethany" but...

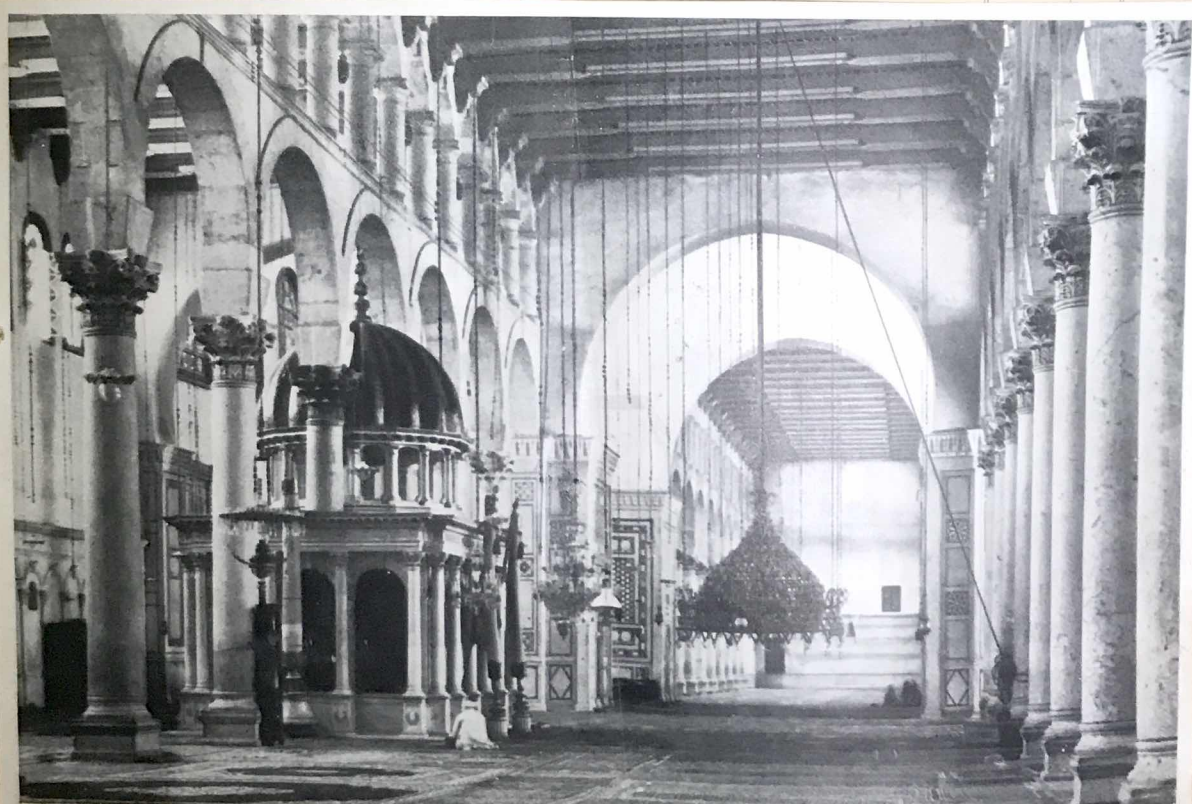




AFRICAN  
LOMY  
USALEM.

The Old  
Crusaders' Castle  
of Kalat-el-Husn,  
Near Homs, in Syria, Which the  
Syrian Government is Restoring  
and Popularizing for Tourists  
With Tea and Dancing Rooms  
and Maybe a Wing or Two as a Hotel.

(C) AMERICAN COLONY, JERUSALEM.



Clarence L. Welch

The Roman Emperor, Theodosius I, transformed the temple at Damascus into a Christian church in the fourth century and named it the "Church of St. John" because of the discovery in a crypt of a casket purporting to contain the head of John the Baptist. After Damascus fell before the Arabs in 634, the building was used as a place of worship by both Christians and Mahomedans, until it was rebuilt as a mosque. The Christian martyr is entombed in a small, marble-domed structure within the mosque





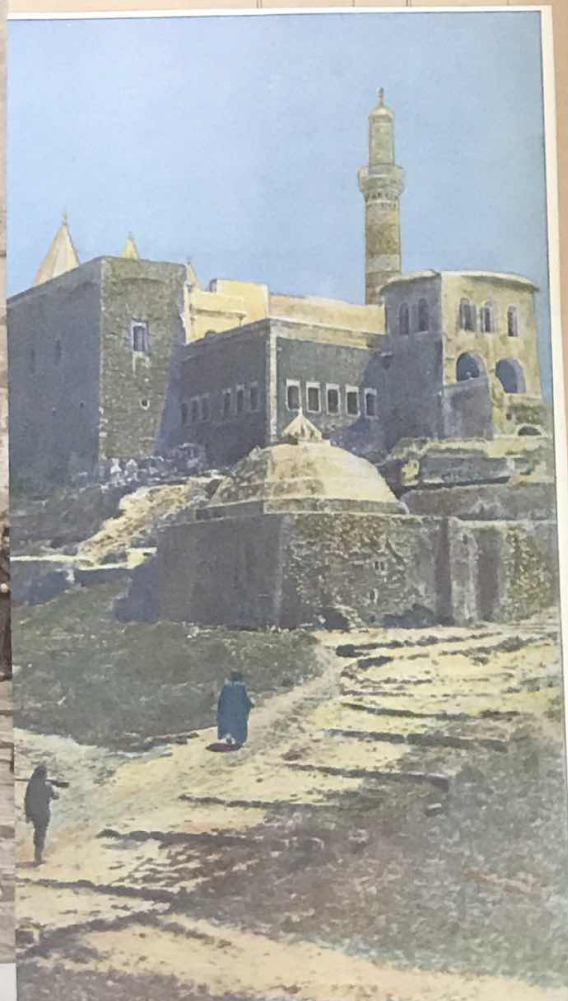
El sepulcro de la Santísima Virgen María en Jerusalén



# RUSSIAN PILGRIMS ENTERING THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

**B**EGINNING with the first day of Lent thousands of pilgrims throng Palestine during the forty days before Easter, and it is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre they visit first. Within the walls of the church shown in the picture is the Tomb of Christ, the place where he was crowned with thorns, nailed to the cross, and died crucified between the two thieves.

The church is in possession of three different religious bodies, who constantly wrangle over their rights of service, and the Civil Government has been compelled to place soldiers, heavily armed, to keep the peace.



Photograph by Eric Kent Barker

**SAH'S TOMB UPON THE SITE OF ANCIENT NINEVEH**  
The Mohammedans consider this mound a holy place, no excavations have been permitted. Some have obtained a few relics by digging in the cellar rooms. It is interesting to observe how the same place, such as Daniel, Enochiel and Abraham, are also revered by the Mohammedans. There is a tomb of Mary, in Damascus to this day.









**JERUSALEM FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES**  
 THE olive trees in the foreground are many centuries old. The southwest corner of the wall may be seen, with the Golden Gate and the road over which Christ passed on His triumphal journey from Bethany to Jerusalem.



**THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM.**  
 en from the Mount of Olives. It shows the winding road down which Christ that triumphant entry into Jerusalem which the Church commemorates road has for centuries been traversed daily by the feet of thousands of pilgrims.

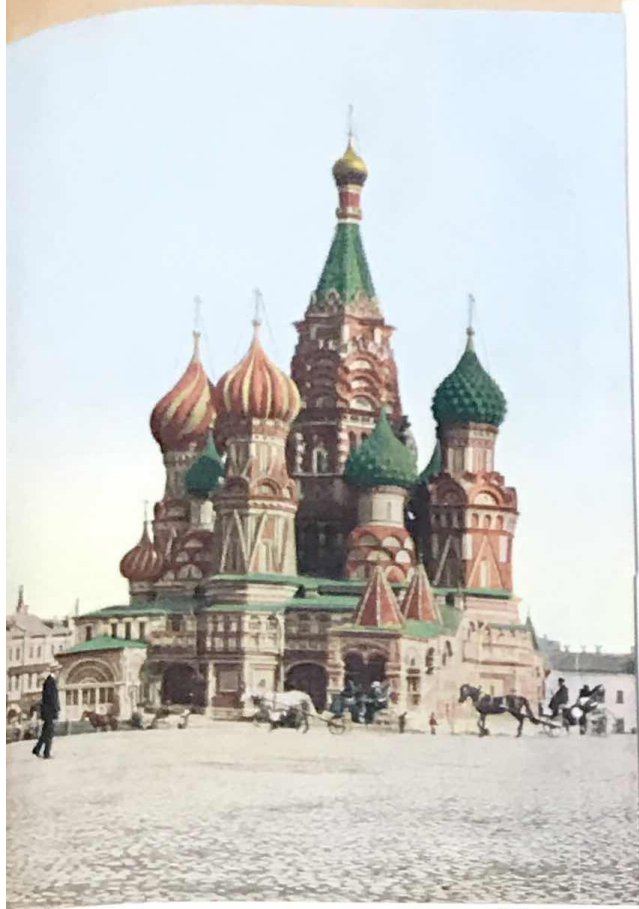


**A CORNER OF THE**  
**ADMISSION** to the inclosure of Haram Esh-Sherif, on the exact site of Solomon's Temple. The walls are as strong as those of Jerusalem itself. The peasant in the foreground is St. Joseph teaching the priests upon this very spot. When Omar captured Jerusalem in 637 A.D.









THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. BASIL'S, MOSCOW

St. Basil's is remarkable for its bizarre outlines and the gaudy color of its exterior. The interior is very lugubrious, being divided into eleven small and gloomy chapels, which resemble dungeons. In this they are unlike the typical Russian church, which is elaborately adorned in gold and other rich colors.

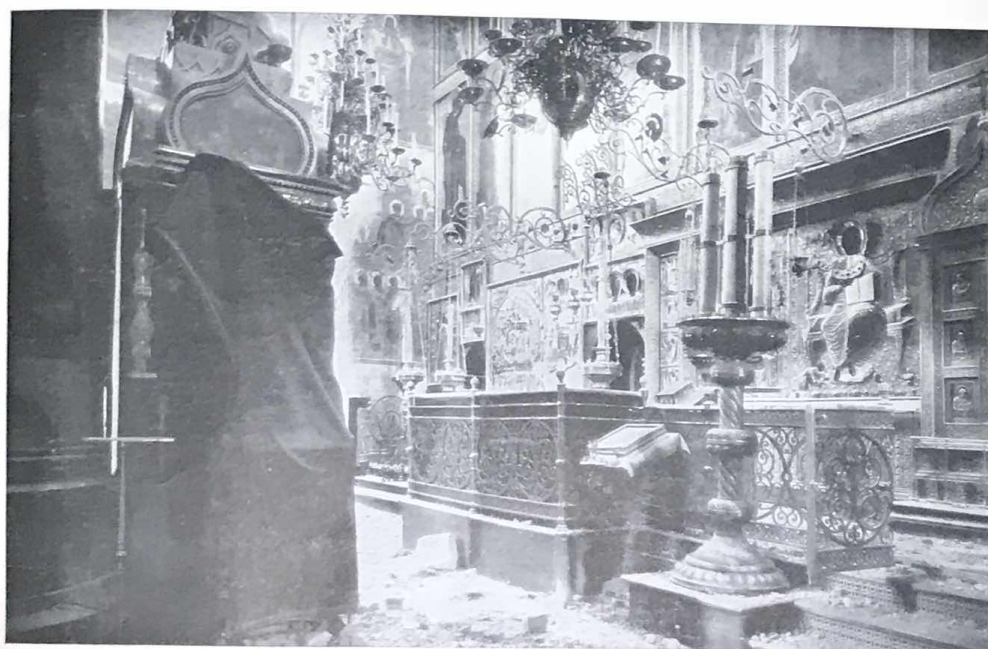
Photo by Gilbert H. Grosvenor



Photos by Gilbert H. Grosvenor

TWO ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE UNIQUE TYPE OF CART USED THROUGHOUT RUSSIA

These carts carry about 1,000 pounds each, and are so built that they will negotiate the muddiest roads. The upper picture (in the old fortress at Nizhni-Novgorod) shows the manner in which the cart may be tilted and easily emptied. The lower picture depicts the peculiar and universal Russian yoke.



INTERIOR OF THE USPENSKI SOBOR, OR THE CATHEDRAL OF THE FALLING ASLEEP OF THE MOTHER OF GOD

Showing on the pavement the shattered fragment of the shell-struck dome. This great edifice, formerly the burial place of the Patriarchs, was built by Fioraventi, of Bologna, in 1475-79. Though repeatedly devastated by plunderers or fire, it has always been restored in its original form. Among its many relics were "the shroud of Christ, the robe of the Virgin, and a nail of the true cross" (see pages 379, 381, and 393).



CHARACTERISTIC DETAILS  
Of the decorations in the rooms of the old palace





VIEW OF THE HOLY OF HOLIES OF RUSSIA, SHOWING THE HIGH WALL AND LOFTY WATCH-TOWERS WHICH INCLOSE IT

Originally a fort, the Kremlin is now museum, mausoleum, and treasure-house of things precious in Russian life and Russian religion. In no other equal area in the world is there crowded such an array of historic cathedrals and monasteries, sacred relics, trophies of war, sacerdotal robes, gold and silver vessels, precious stones, pearls, and jewels to the value of millions of dollars, etc. The principal buildings, reading from the left, are: (1) Treasury and Museum; (2) Grand Palace; (3) Cathedral of Annunciation, where the Tsars were baptized and married; (4) Cathedral of Archangels, where all the Tsars were buried until Peter the Great; (5) Cathedral of Our Saviour behind the Golden Gate; (6) Cathedral of Assumption, where the Tsars were crowned (see pages 381 and 382); (7) The Bell Tower; (8) Monastery of Miracles (see page 384).



Entrance and Chapel of the Old City Museum



ST. BASIL, MOSCOW.



ST. NICHOLAS GATE AFTER BEING SUBJECTED TO HEAVY GUNFIRE

The case covering the ikon of St. Nicholas is ruined. The canopy above the ikon is broken and hangs by a thread. The ikon itself, just over the gate, has survived both the guns of Napoleon and of the Bolsheviks. On St. Nicholas' Day this year it was not only decorated with a garland of fresh flowers, but surrounded by a spiritual wreath of popular fervor (see page 387).

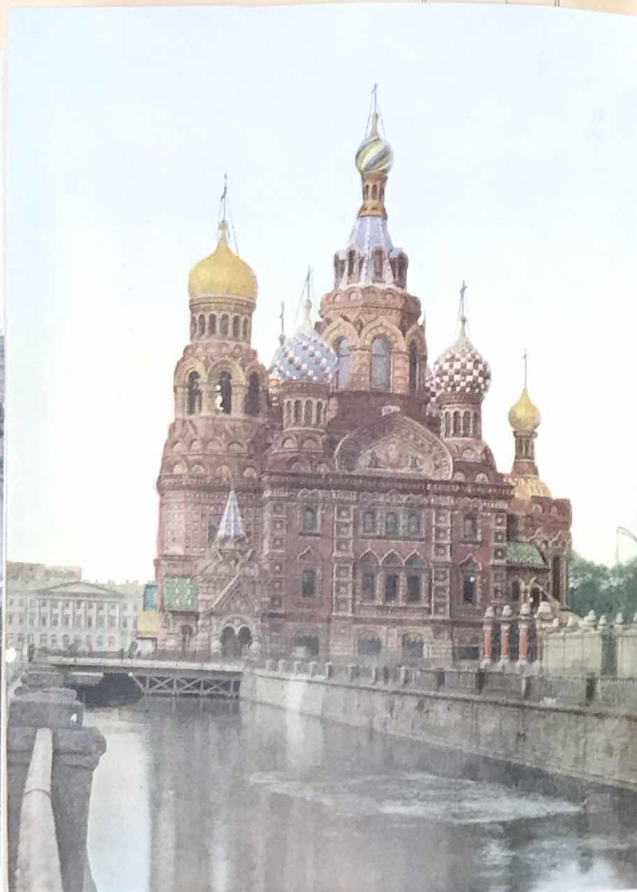


Photo by Gilbert H. Grosvenor

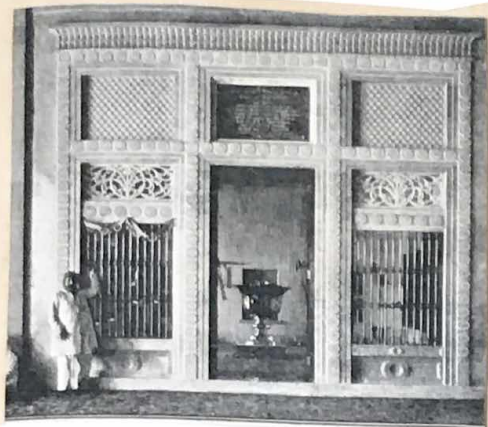
THE CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION AT PETROGRAD

A magnificent edifice with wonderful, parti-colored mosaics and an interior that has borrowed all of the priceless metals, gems and marbles for its beauty. It cost twenty million rubles (ten million dollars), contributed by the Russian people, to commemorate the glorified "Liberator of the Serfs and Friend of Finland," Alexander II. The church stands over the site where he was assassinated by a bomb-thrower in 1881.



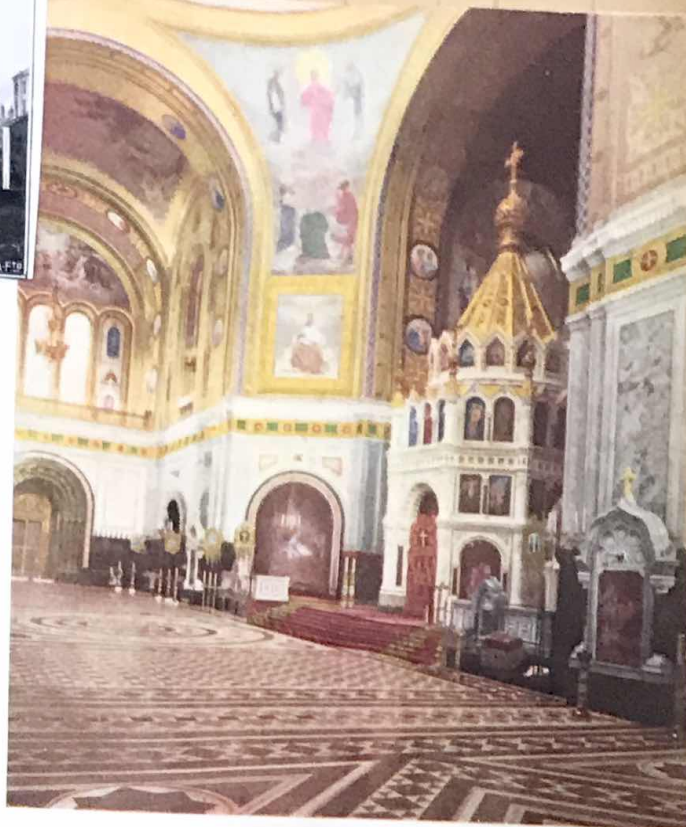


El recinto amurallado del Kremlin, visto desde el río



THE FAMOUS ALEXANDER NEVSKI ROOM

In the palace at Moscow. During the Russian-Japan war this room was used as a sewing room by the Red Cross Society



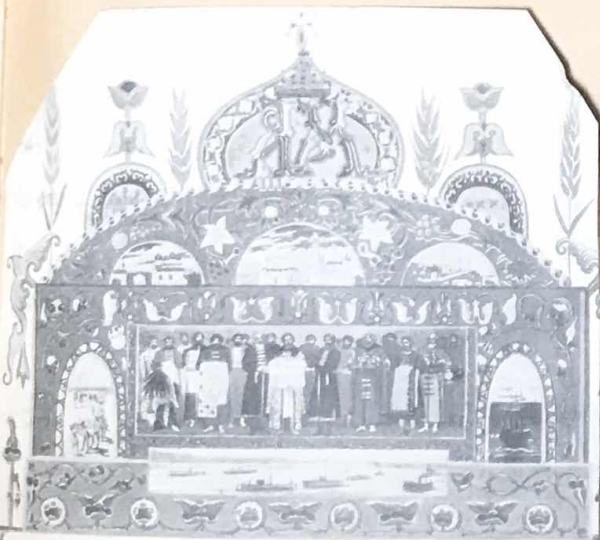
THE CATHEDRAL OF THE SAVIOR: MOSCOW

This great structure, erected as Moscow's thank-offering for her deliverance from Napoleon, and completed in 1883 at a cost of seven million dollars, is regarded by artists and architects alike as Russia's masterpiece in cathedral architecture. The effects obtained by the blending of red, white and grey marbles, with gold and gilt bronze, quite beggar description. Russia's greatest artists contributed to its mural decoration. There are no seats and no organ, and high and low, rich and poor stand alike throughout the service. Beyond the door of the consecrated chamber behind the altar no woman's foot may tread.



THE WONDERFUL DINING-ROOM

Which is unsurpassed for riot of color and decorative effect. The walls are frescoed with scriptural subjects and the carpet, made by the Russian nuns, combines all the colors of the Russian regiment. Here dinner is served after the coronation.



THE CROWNING OF A CZAR.



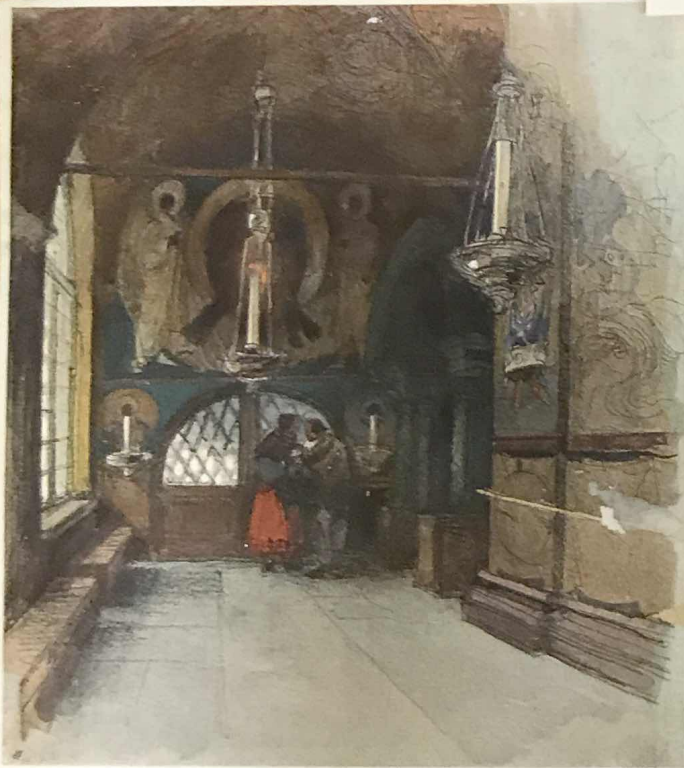
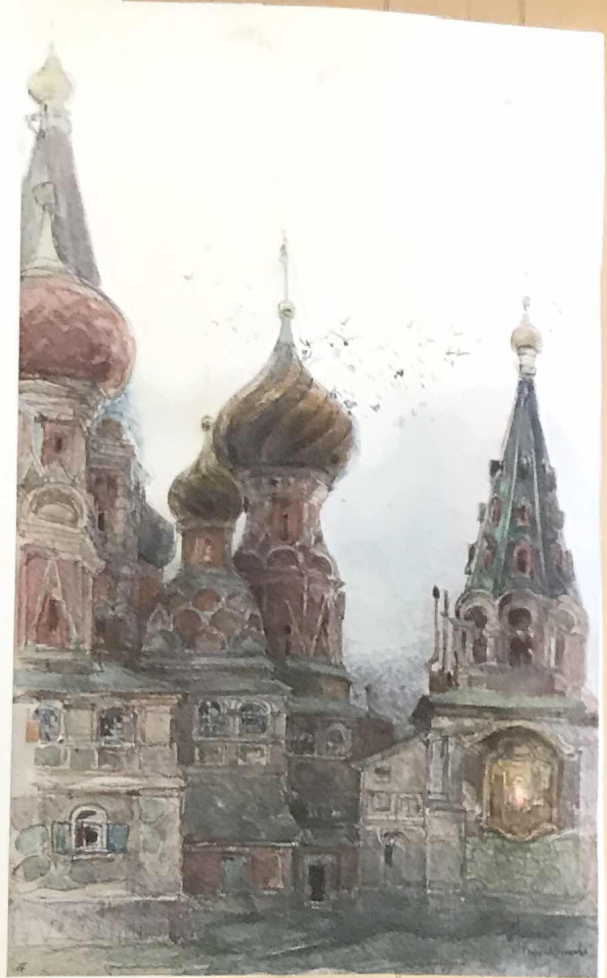
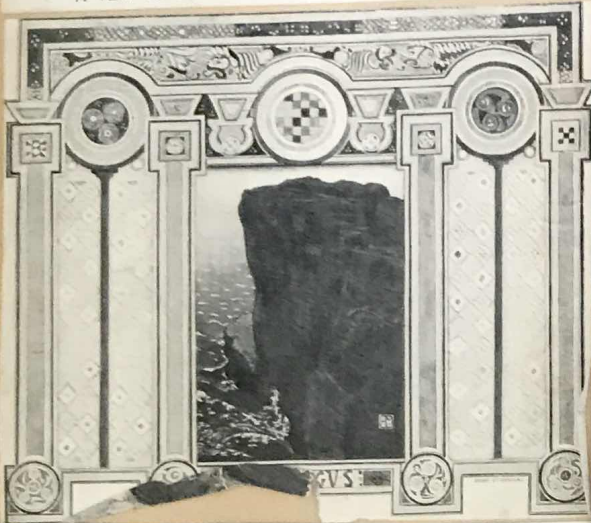
St. Isaac's Cathedral, St. Petersburg



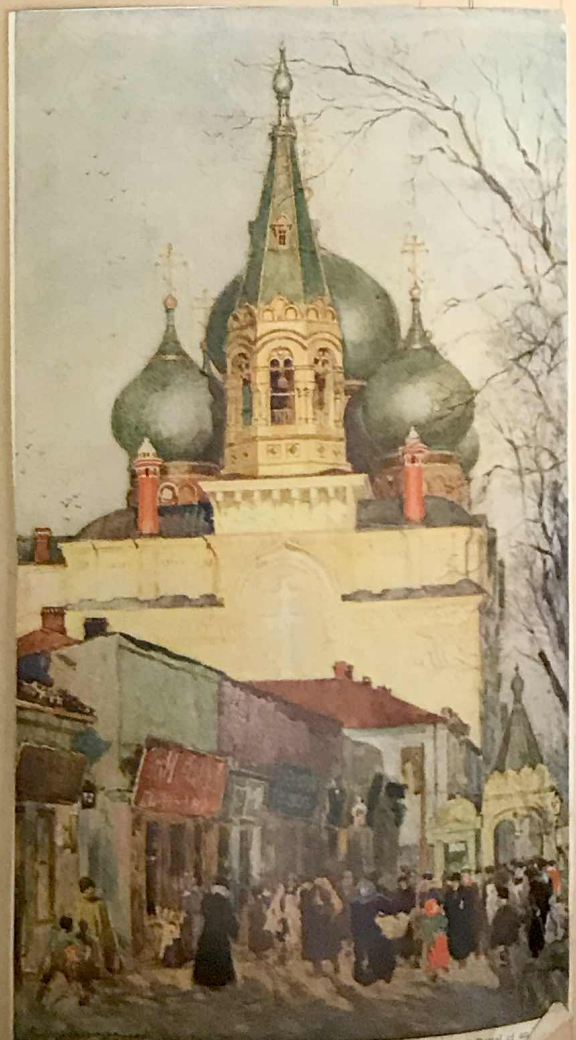




A VIEW OF THE KREMLIN FROM ACROSS THE RIVER—THE



"INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF THE ANNUNCIATION, MOSCOW." BY G. KOSSIAKOFF.

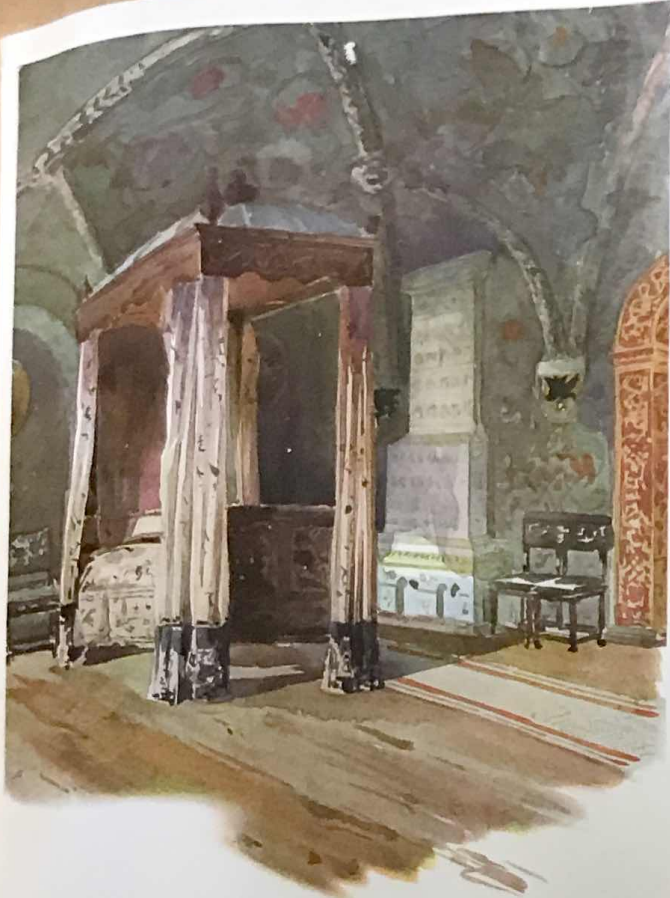


Painting by Sydney Adamson

Illustration for "Odessa—The Portal of the Sea"

A CLUSTER OF FIVE GREEN DOMES LOOMED AGAINST THE SKY





"BEDROOM OF CZAR ALEXIS MICHAELOVITCH  
IN THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW." BY G. KOSSIAKOF



"ENTRANCE TO THE CHURCH OF ELIJAH THE  
PROPHET, YAROSLAV." BY G. KOSSIAKOF



GATE OF THE REDEEMER









Photo by Gilbert H. Grosvenor

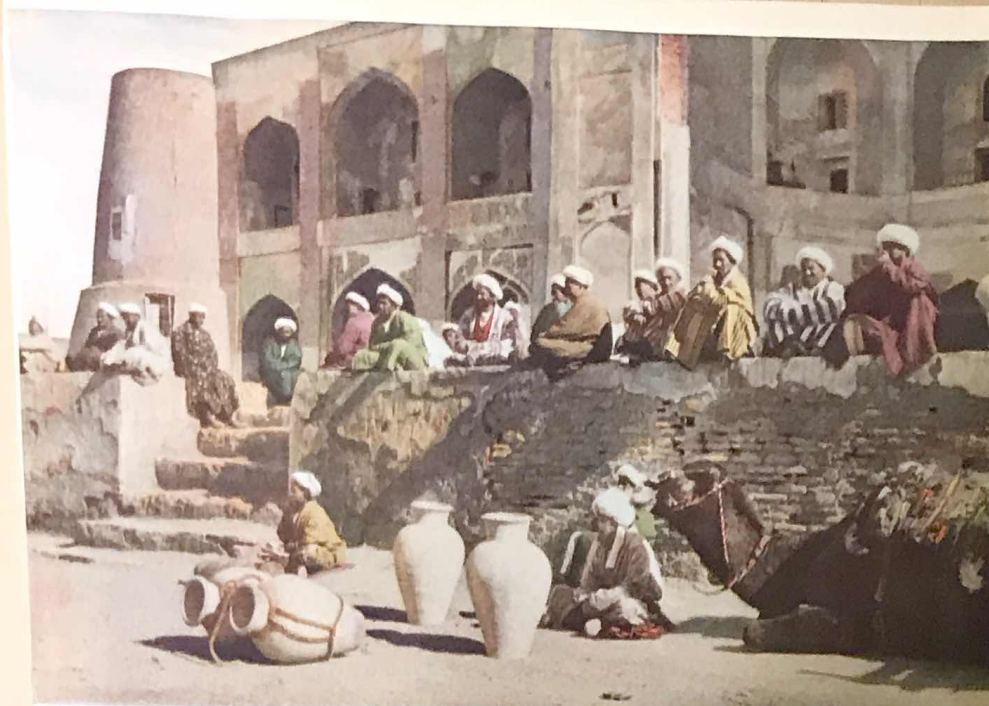
THE BEAUTIFUL REDEEMER GATE TO THE KREMLIN: MOSCOW

Every man when passing under this gate must uncover. In the old days all the religious processions left and entered the Kremlin by this gate, the metropolitan, or head of the church, heading the procession mounted on a donkey, which was led by the Tsar, bareheaded. When the Russians rose against the rule of the Poles, according to tradition, they forced their way into the Kremlin through this gate (1613), the metropolitan leading the way and carrying an icon of our Saviour behind him. Later this icon was mounted over the gate (see next page), and the Tsar, Alexis, ordered that any man who failed to uncover as he passed through should be compelled to prostrate himself 52 times.



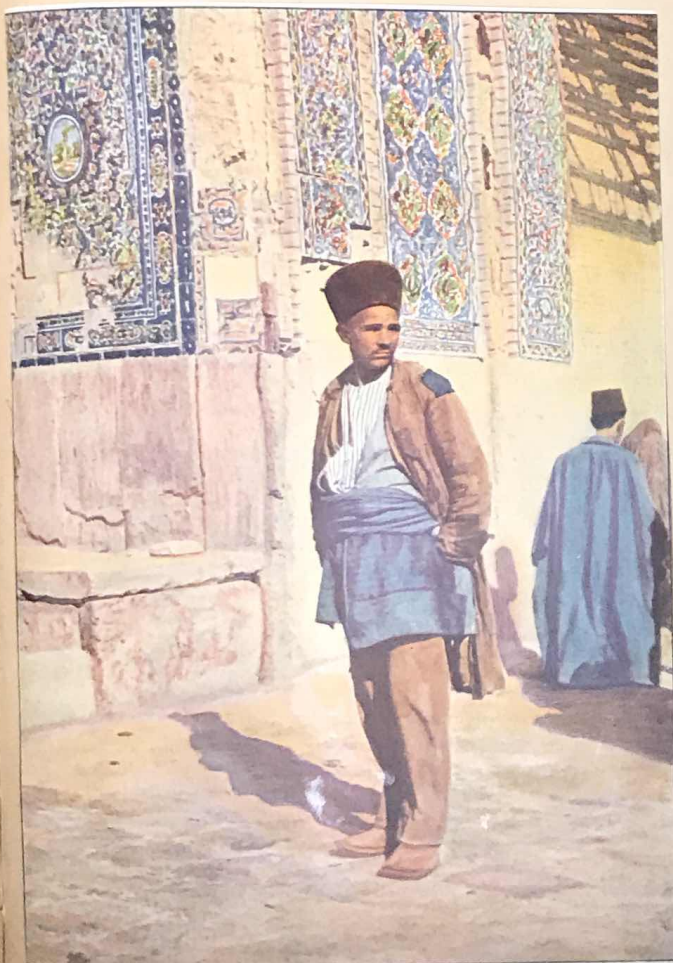






# MORNING-GLORIES ADORNING AN OLD WALL IN BOKHARA

Wherever the male population of Bokhara foregathers there is a commingling of hues and tints rivaling a bed of pansies in full bloom. The sartorial plumage of the Bokhara beau is indeed marvelous to behold. It is as if he had swathed himself in the solar spectrum.



# A YOUNG PERSIAN PILGRIM AT KAZIMAIN

The resplendent tiled facades of the tomb-mosques of Kazimain and those at Samarra and Kerbela Nejed attract pious pilgrims of the Shia sect to which many Persians belong.



Fachada principal del Alchazar

(Foto. Serra)

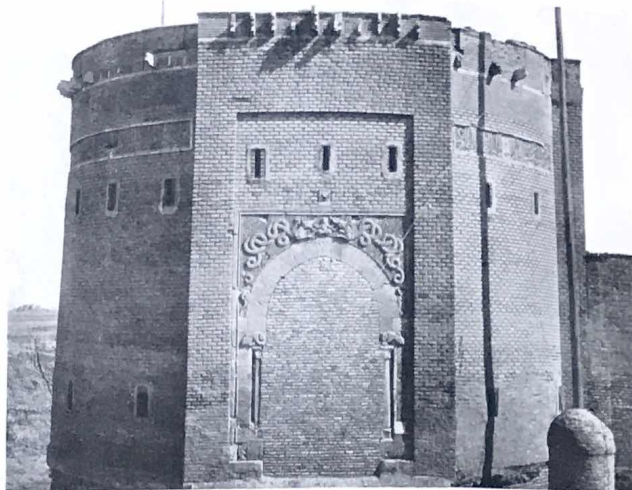




THE LEANING MINARET OF THE GREAT MOSQUE OF MOSUL

An Arab legend relates that the tower bowed its head in reverence to Mohammed when once he passed that way, and was unable completely to recover its equilibrium.

Photograph by Eric Keast Burke



Photograph by Frederick Simpich

A SPECIMEN OF ARAB FORTIFICATIONS: ONE OF THE GATES TO THE CITY OF BAGDAD, WALLED UP AFTER THE FALL OF THE CALIPH WHO BUILT IT

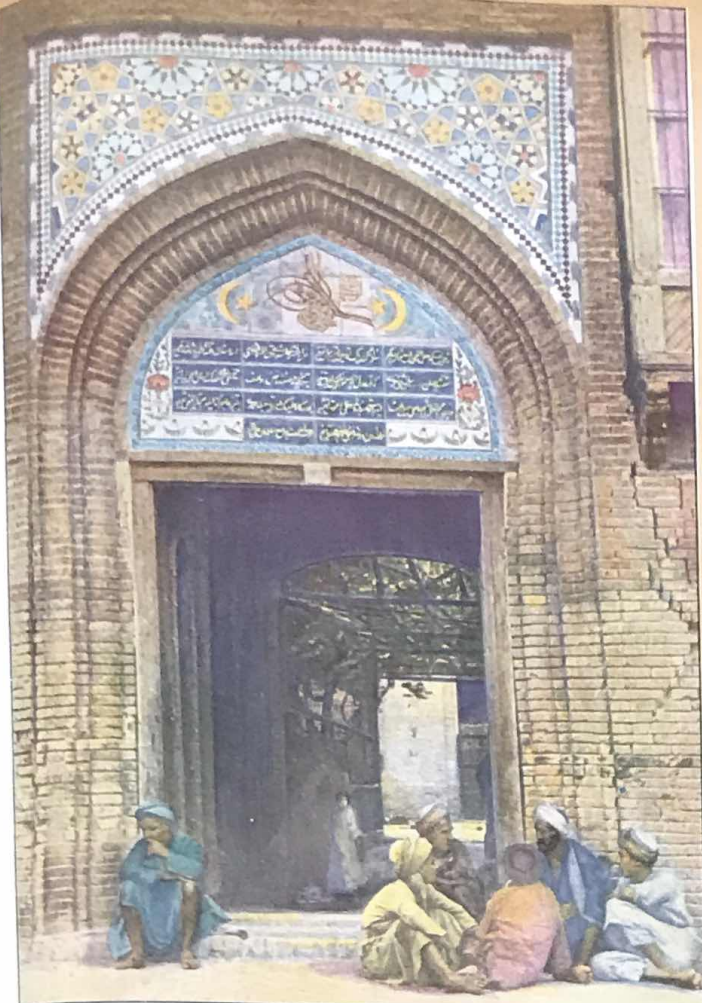
Western civilization owes a large debt to the Arabs. It was under the caliphs that schools of therapeutics were established in Bagdad, and such terms as alcohol, alembic, and alkali, as well as apothecary symbols, testify to the Arab's contribution to the science of medicine.

## OUTERMOST CAIRO AND BEYOND



IN THEIR VALLEY TO WESTWARD OF TOWN THE TOMBS OF THE CALIPHS ARE HISTORY IN STONE

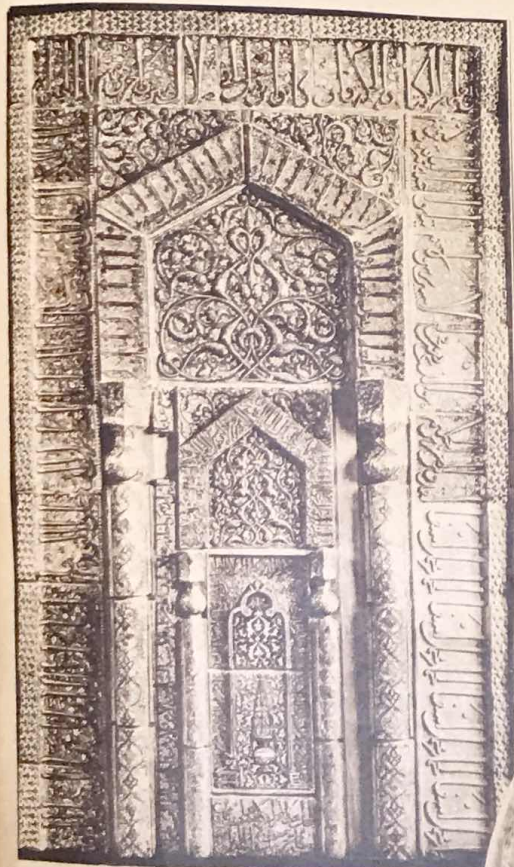




THE IRIDESCENT GATEWAY OF A MOSQUE IN BAGDAD

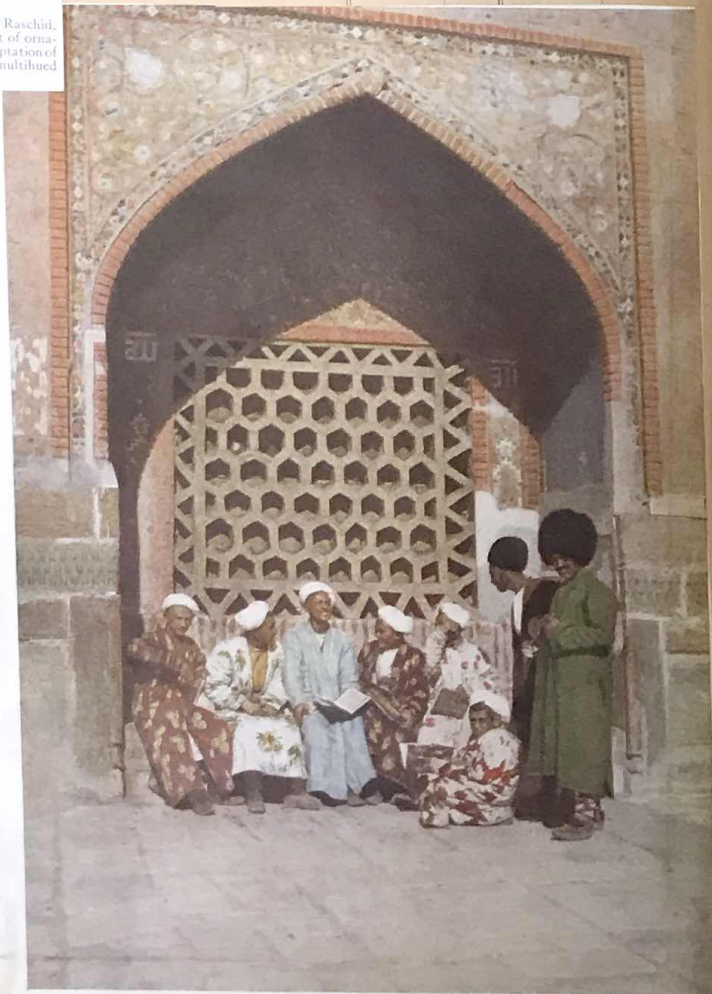
Photograph by Eric Keast Burke

Richly colored tiles arranged in geometrical designs distinguish the mosques in the city of Haroun Al Raschid. Because the Moslems are forbidden by their religion to represent living things in art their development of ornamental designs is worthy of note. Over the door of this mosque, between the stars and crescents, is an adaptation of a Turkish sultan's signature in Arabic which has been utilized with considerable decorative effect. The multitudes of the listeners before the entrance remind one of similar scenes at Bokhara and Samarkand.



Terra Cotta Mihrab

This prayer niche from a Persian mosque has been on loan



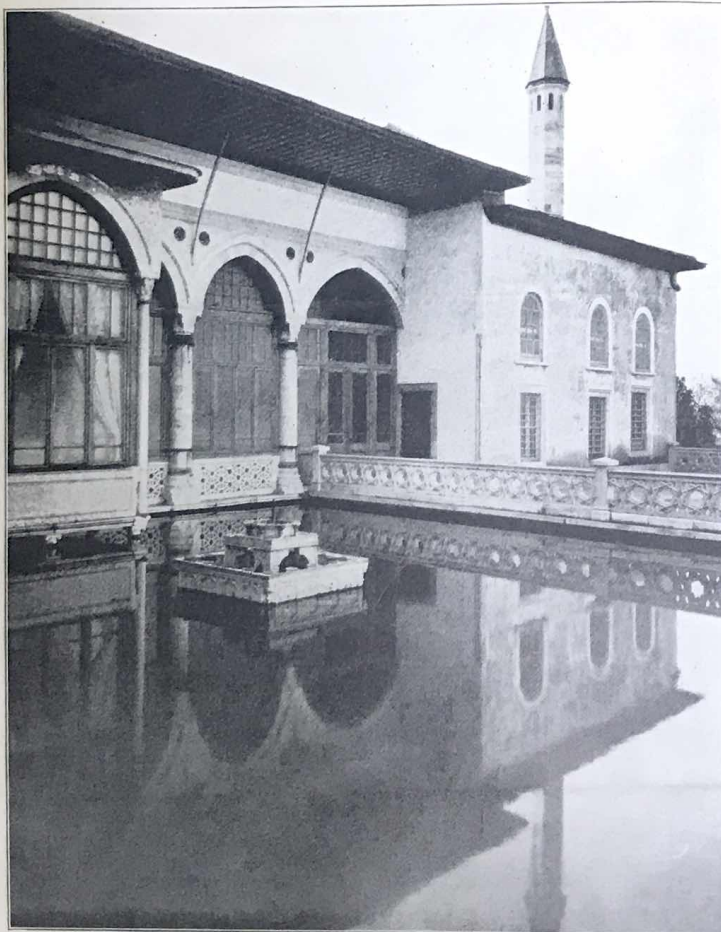
STUDYING THE MOHAMMEDAN SCRIPTURES

Bokhara is one of the world's great religious centers with its 364 mosques and its more than a hundred theological colleges. There is no quaker rule against color in the robes of its theologues, all of whom are seated. The individual standing at the right and wearing the ponderous sheepskin headgear is a Turkoman; his friend with the close-clipped cap is an Uzbek.





### THE SERAGLIO OF THE SULTAN



© Publishers Photo Service

#### WHERE THE WIVES OF THE SULTAN DWELT

A section of the buildings used by the wives of the sultan, near the Bagdad Kiosk. These buildings were segregated from the others of the seraglio by the Gate of Felicity, known as Bah-i-Saadet. The seraglio was practically abandoned in favor of the Dolma Baghche Palace on the Bosphorus during the reign of Abdul Mejid. It was visited yearly however by all the sultans for the purpose of paying tribute to the relics of the Prophet that were kept there. The Bagdad Kiosk that is close by the pool was his favorite place of contemplation, for from its balcony the city, the Golden Horn, Scutari and the Bosphorus spread out before him in a magnificent panorama.



## Persian Taste in Home Decoration

By W. G. Blaikie Murdoch

### I. How Gorgeous Schemes of Design Relate to Architecture and Religion

IN THE year 323 B. C., Alexander the Great lay ill at Babylon. It irked him to reflect that, though race after race had gone down before his military genius, the Arabs still held their independence. And now, here by the borders of their domain, he tried to rouse himself and plan a mighty scheme for their subjection. But shortly he knew that his hopes of conquering them were over. And eager, as it would seem, for a dramatic exit, he summoned the entire Macedonian host to pass, one by one, through his sick-room, bidding their leader a final adieu.

With the dawn of the Christian era, many powerful kingdoms were formed round about Arabia. But if, with the expansion of the Roman Empire, some frontier cities of the Arabs were forced to pay sporadic tribute to the Cæsars, this was no more than a shadow of a conquest. As age followed age, the sons of the desert remained unsubjugated, and a halo of mystery was woven around them, since they never emerged from their chosen territory.

Suddenly, however, all was changed, for on the conversion of the Arabs to Mohammedanism, at the outset of the seventh century, they grew ardent to win the whole wide world for Islam.



Porch of Fin Palace, Kashan, adorned with Stencilling on Plaster.

88

### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARAB CONQUEST

THE triumph of the Arabs profoundly influenced Persian art in its every branch. In epochs prior to Nehavend, the Iránian kings had raised many gigantic palaces, notably those at Persepolis. But if the architectural remains there are of slight moment to the antiquarian, they are of deepest interest to the modern craftsman or designer of interiors. The ornamentation, at those early regal homes, inclines markedly to the clumsy, whereas a mine of the loveliest suggestions is offered by the art of Persia, subsequent to her conquest by the Arabs.

"Fill the eyes of a Persian," says an Iránian proverb, and it forms a remarkably apt critique of the outlook of artists in the Land of the Lion and the Sun. It was their genius to be grand without being grandiose; richness is the prime trait of their art.

The Arabs, at the date of Nehavend, had not yet themselves reached high skill in art. But observe the making of Persia into a province of the same wide empire as Egypt, and it brought her artificers into close contact with the immemorial Egyptian culture. Moreover, Byzantine art had soared to a height in the century preceding that of



Fig. with Floral relief.

the builders of every country, accepted, fashioning from the

Haroun died, large as three



seventh Century.

### EAT

did not endure another Mongol the Great. He in 1380; in the creed most dis- as king; and on, Samarkand. is there he is the crypt of a s own lifetime, like as regards

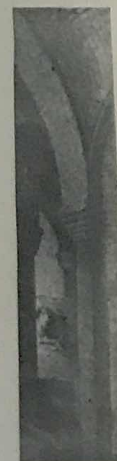
shed dome, this ng, the gaze is aph, an oblong ark green jade, ver hewn from is cenotaph is rite priest, this rved with ara- are encircled by arved sumptu- w relief, partly



ce. Note Persian ile Design.

ht of about rom the floor, vases and rs. The ceil- consists in blas, the cen- rather bigger other two, tral cupola is e other two being azure, l with flower a gold. As- Shah Abbas, he Palace of lars, did not the gorgeous!

GS floor is among in most Occi- pol of decorat- conceptions alace, with a ecies of orna- Suites. Not in, this palace ah, Abbas II, le of his, it is uilt, the room ore a white witnessed re-



Vaulted Ceilings.

87

89









SANCTA SOPHIA, SACRED TO CHRISTIAN AND MOSLEM ALIKE

The total estimated cost of ground, material, labor, ornaments, and church utensils of this historic religious edifice, founded in 532 by Justinian the Great and completed in less than 6 years, was \$64,000,000. Contributions came from all over the world, and its collection of priceless marbles, gold and silver vessels, and precious stones is unsurpassed. Legend says an angel revealed to the Emperor Justinian the plan for the mammoth dome.



PÁGINAS DE LA TRANSFORMACIÓN DE UN PUEBLO VIEJO



El histórico edificio de Santa Sofía, de Constantinopla. En primer término, los dos automóviles norteamericanos que están da



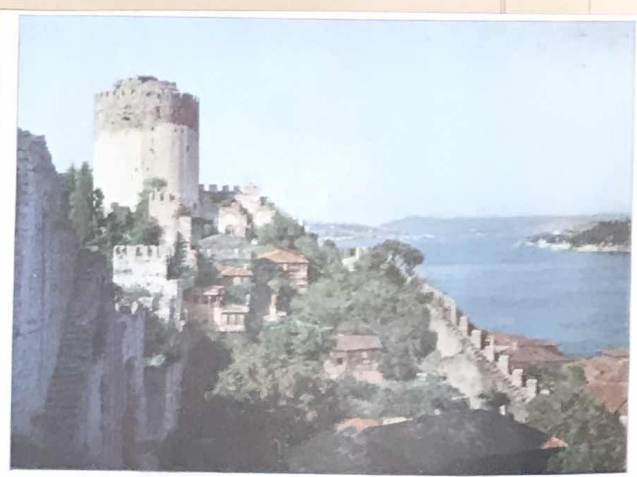
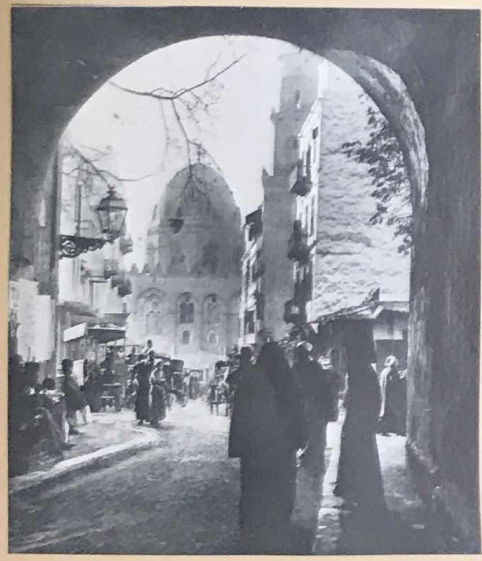
MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA, CONSTANTINOPLE.



Nave central del templo de Santa Sofía



Conjunto exterior, del templo de Santa Sofía



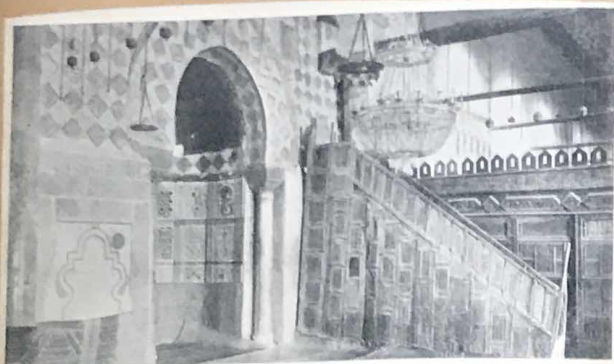
THE FORT OF RUMELI HISSAR ON THE EUROPEAN SIDE OF THE BOSPHORUS  
This castle, built by Mohammed II in 1452, [unclear] to the siege of Constantinople, commands the narrowest part of the Bosphorus, only about 200 yards wide. The swift current of the strait is here known as Sibeitan Akimad (Satan's Nip 400).





Intérieur de la mosquée S<sup>te</sup> Sophie





KAIROUAN MOSQUE—ALTAR AT LEFT, FACING EAST. PULPIT IN CENTER

REFINEMENTS IN BYZANTINE CHURCHES

7

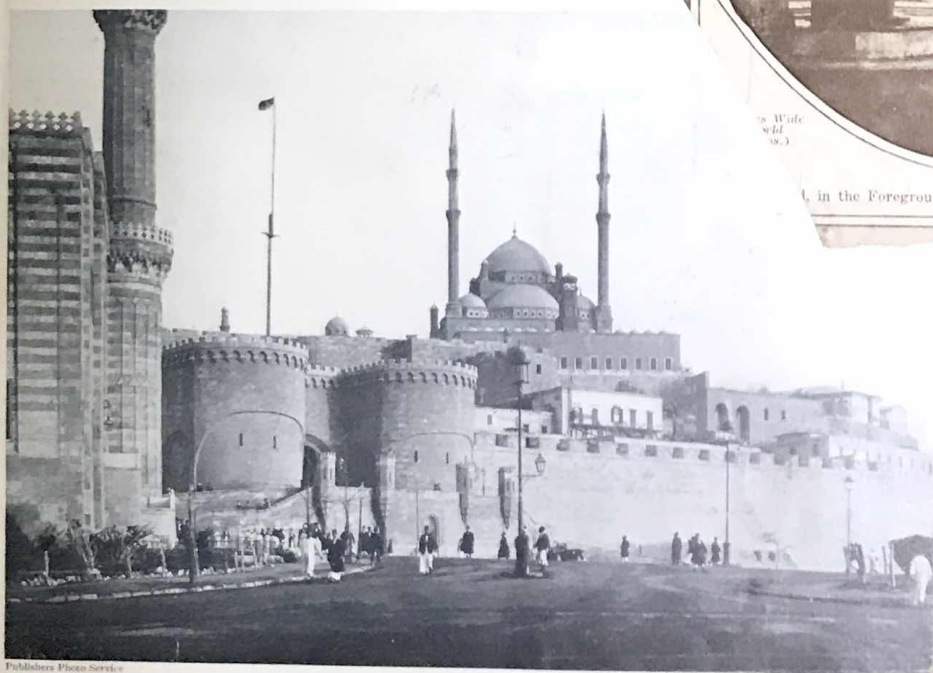


5. APSE, BALABAN AGA MESJID, CONSTANTINOPLE



—VIEW WITHIN THE MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA, ARCHITECTURAL JEWEL OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

the Government of



Publishers Photo Service

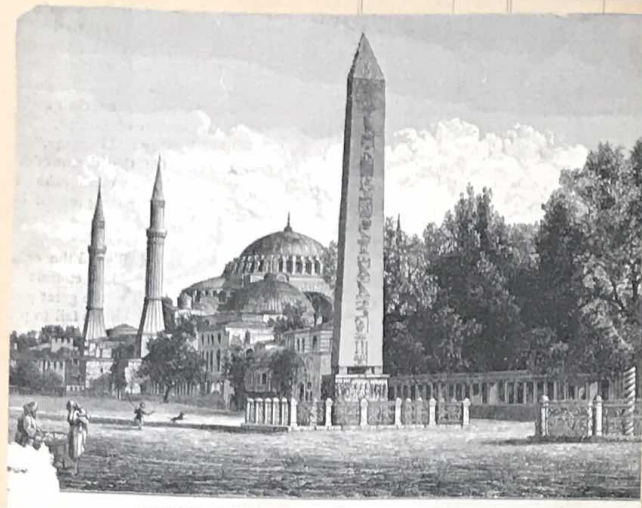
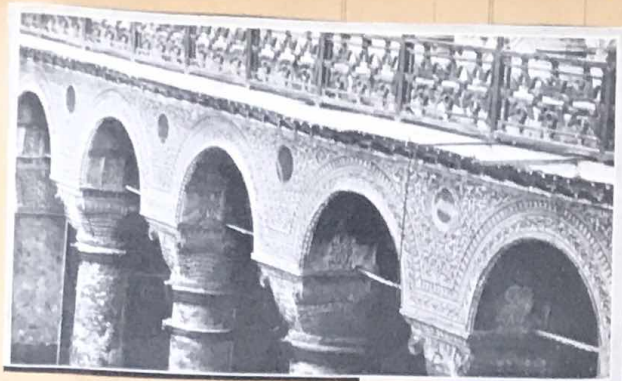
AND OF THE CITY, BUT REALLY A COMMUNITY IN ITSELF, IS THE CITADEL BUILT BY SALADIN. Dating back to 1166, and with its stone from small pyramids at Giza, the Citadel has a noble crown in the great Mosque of Ibn-Kalaun.



CHURCH OF LA MARTORANA

A wonderful Byzantine structure in which there are some of the finest in Italy





THE HIPPODROME, WITH OBELISK, CONSTANTINOPLE.



PLAZA OF THE HIPPODROME.



A GEM OF MEDIEVAL ART  
The Cappella Palatina, a chapel in the Royal Palace, perhaps the most beautiful of its kind in the world



3. ST. MARY DIACONISSA, CONSTANTINOPLE. FROM THE GALLERY, LOOKING TOWARD THE CHOIR.





THE AURANGZEB MOSQUE AT BENARES

Usually ascribed to this temperamental Emperor who delighted in destroying temples in the seventeenth century. Benares is still par excellence the Holy City of the Hindus. The mosque is Mohammedan

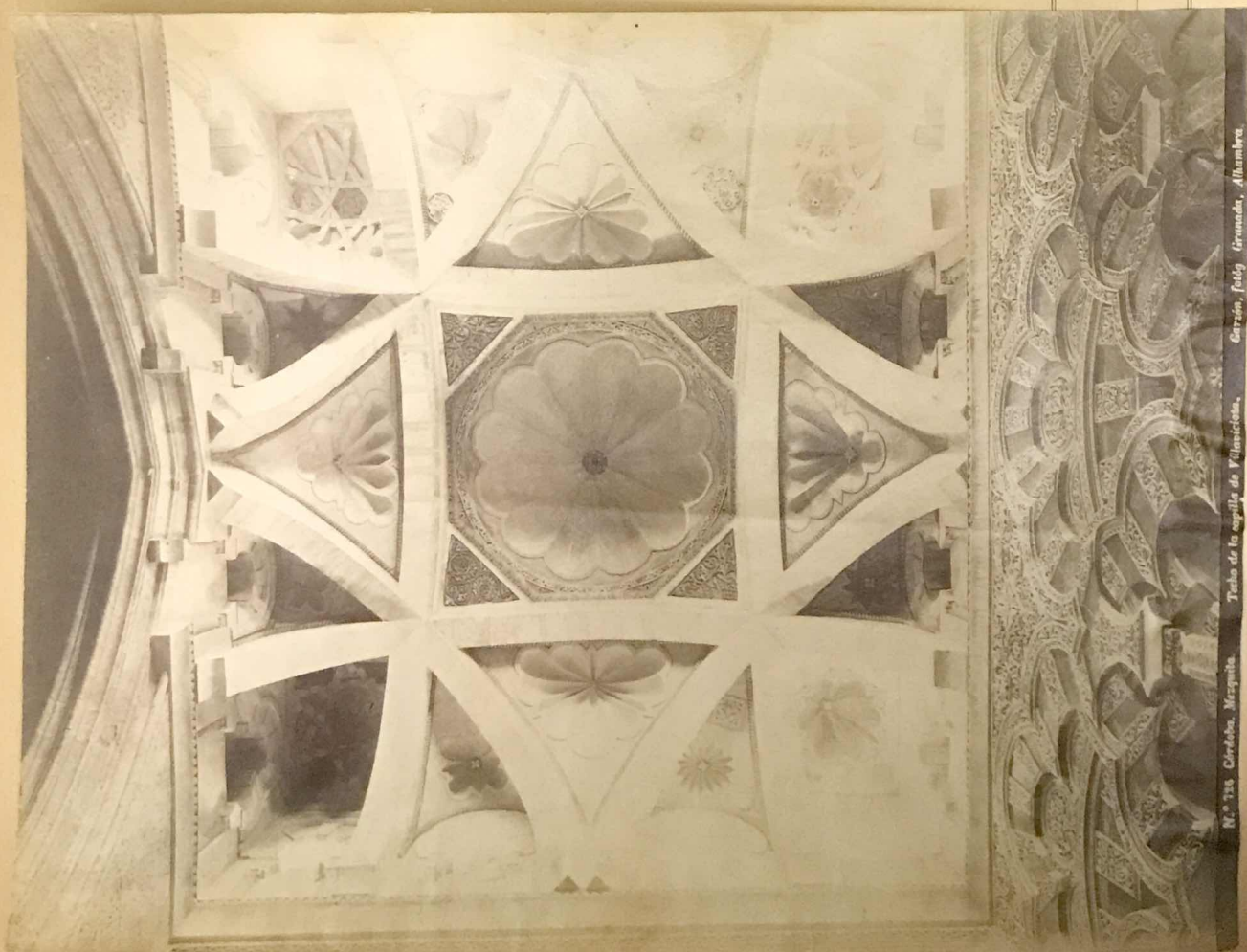






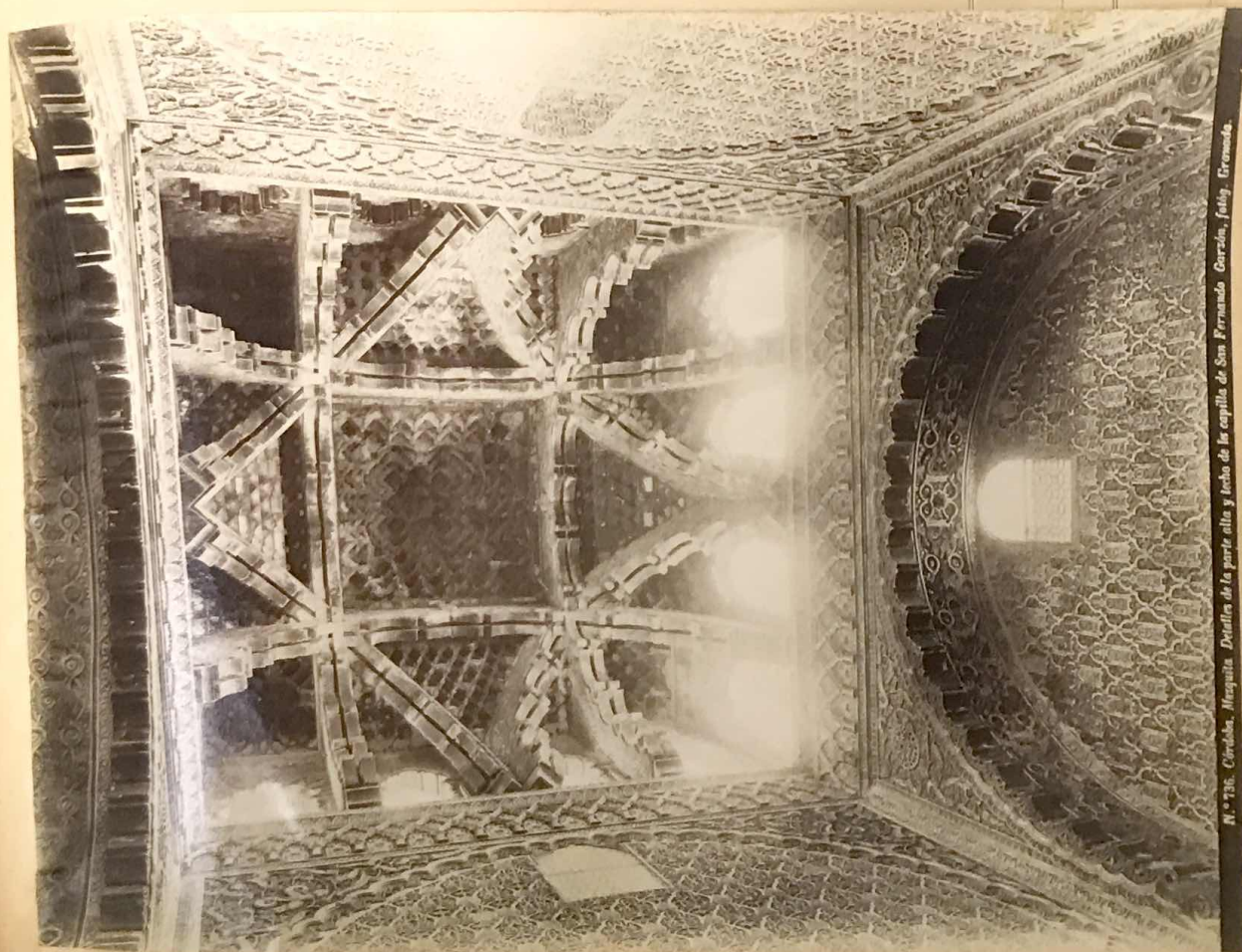


N.º 734. Córdoba. Mezquita. Detalle de la parte alta y techo de la capilla del Mirab. García, fotogr. G.

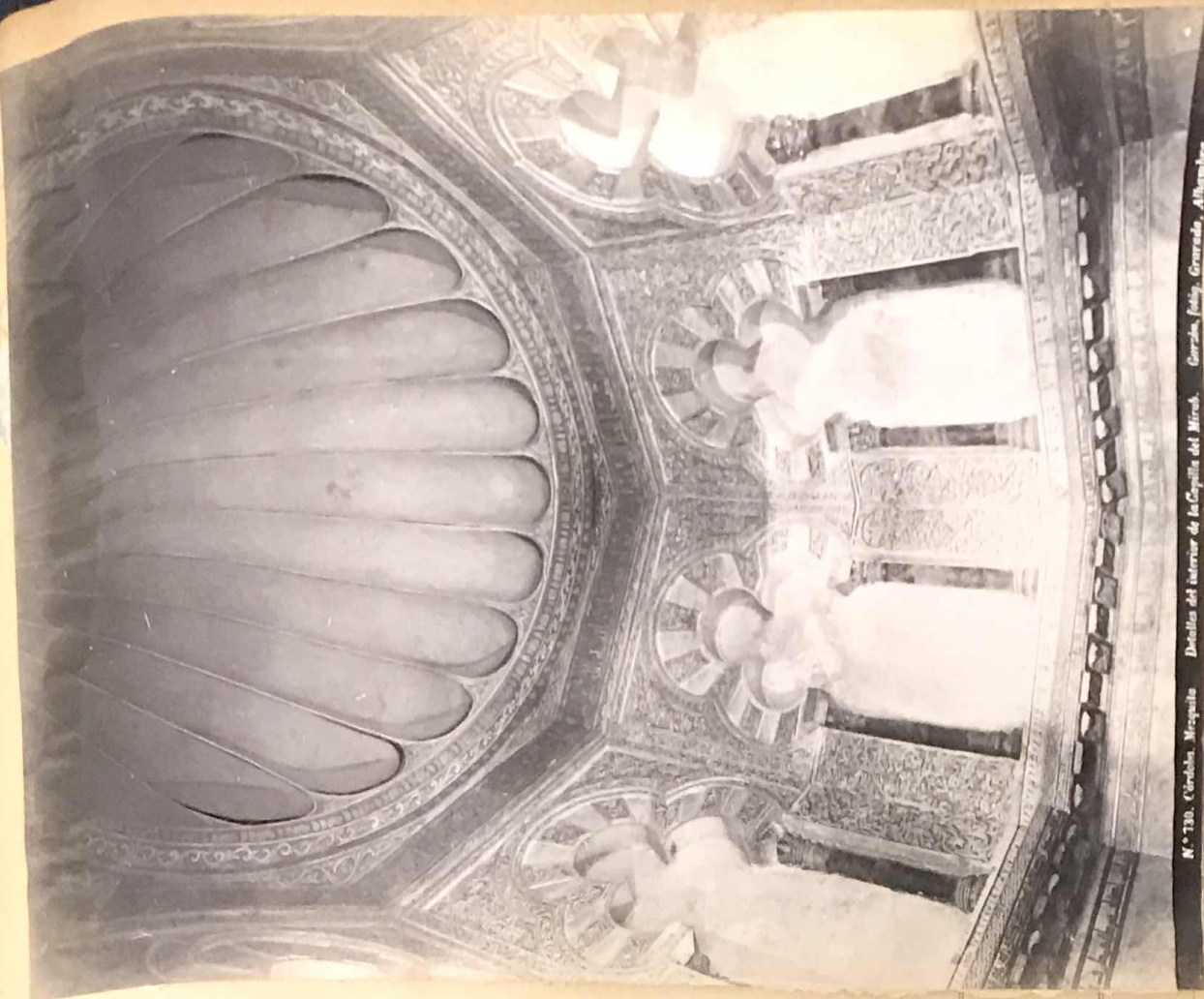


N.º 735. Córdoba. Mezquita. Techo de la capilla de Villavieja. García, fotogr. Granada, Alambra.



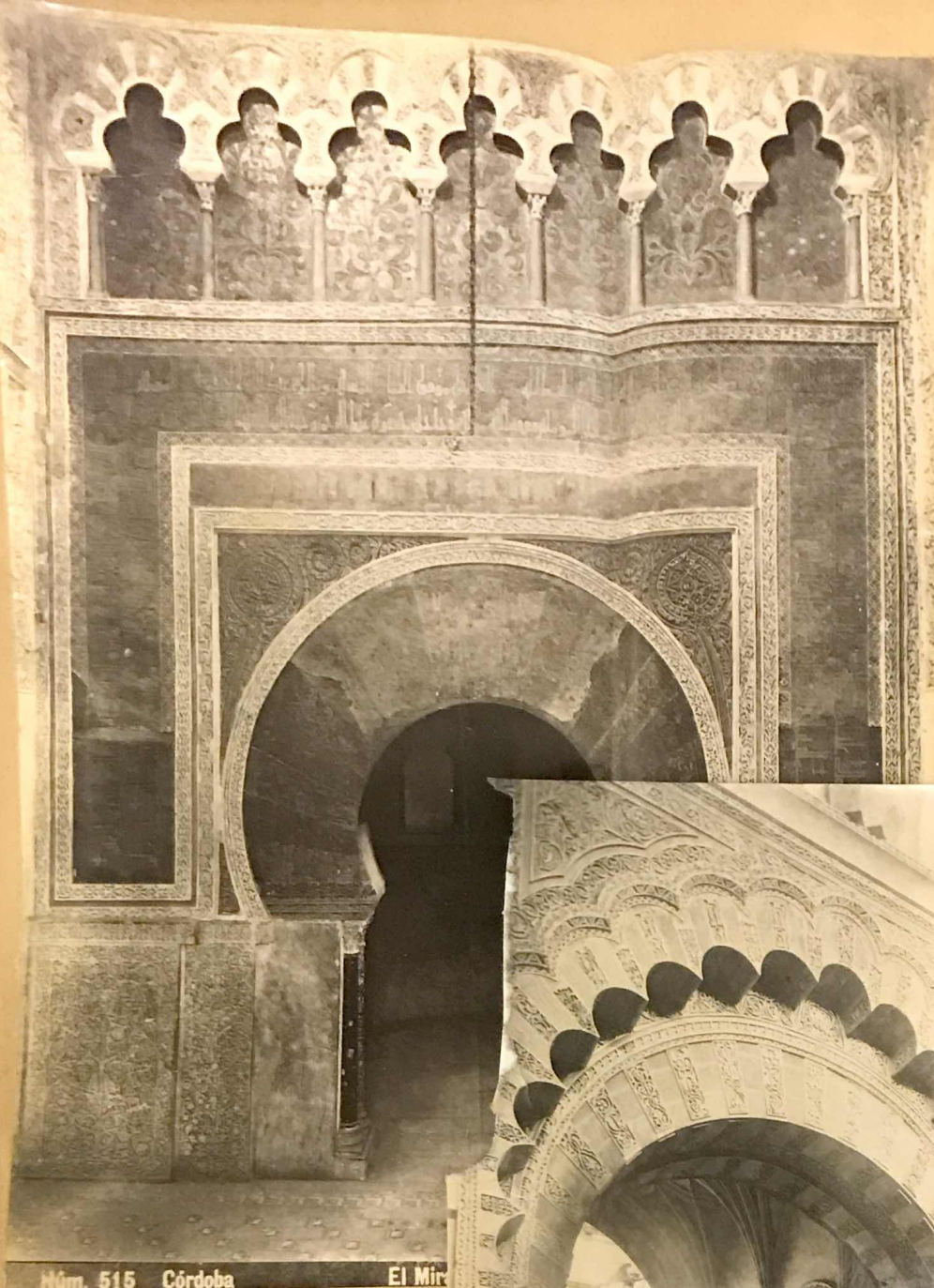


N.º 736. Córdoba. Mezquita. Detalle de la parte alta y techo de la capilla de San Fernando. Granada, foto. Granada.



N.º 737. Córdoba. Mezquita. Detalle del interior de la Capilla del Mirador. Granada, foto. Granada, Alhambra.





Núm. 515 Córdoba

El Mir

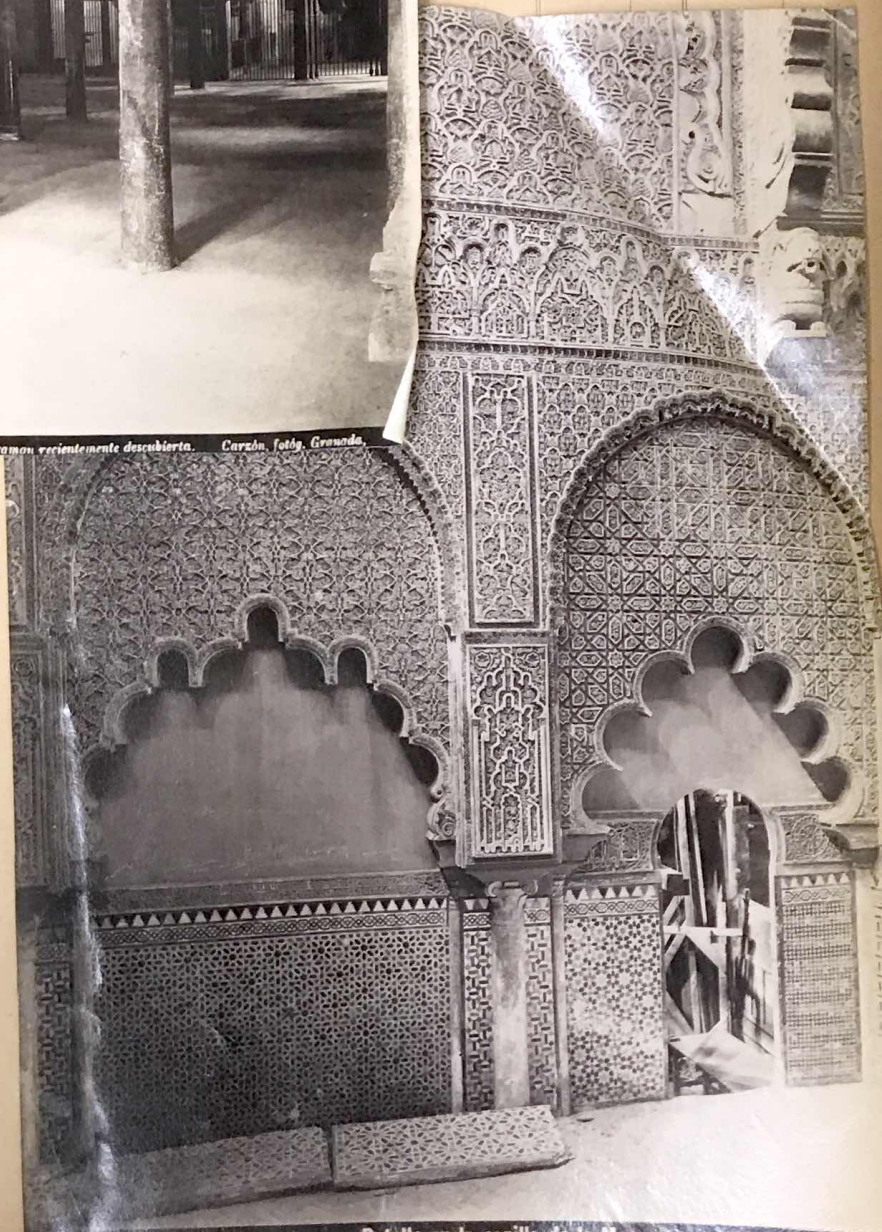


N.º 719. Córdoba. Mezquita. Ángulo norte de la Capilla de Villavieja. Garsón, fot. Granada, Alhambra





N.º 751. Córdoba. Mezquita. Capilla primitiva de Abderraman recientemente descubierta. Carzón, fotogr. Granada.

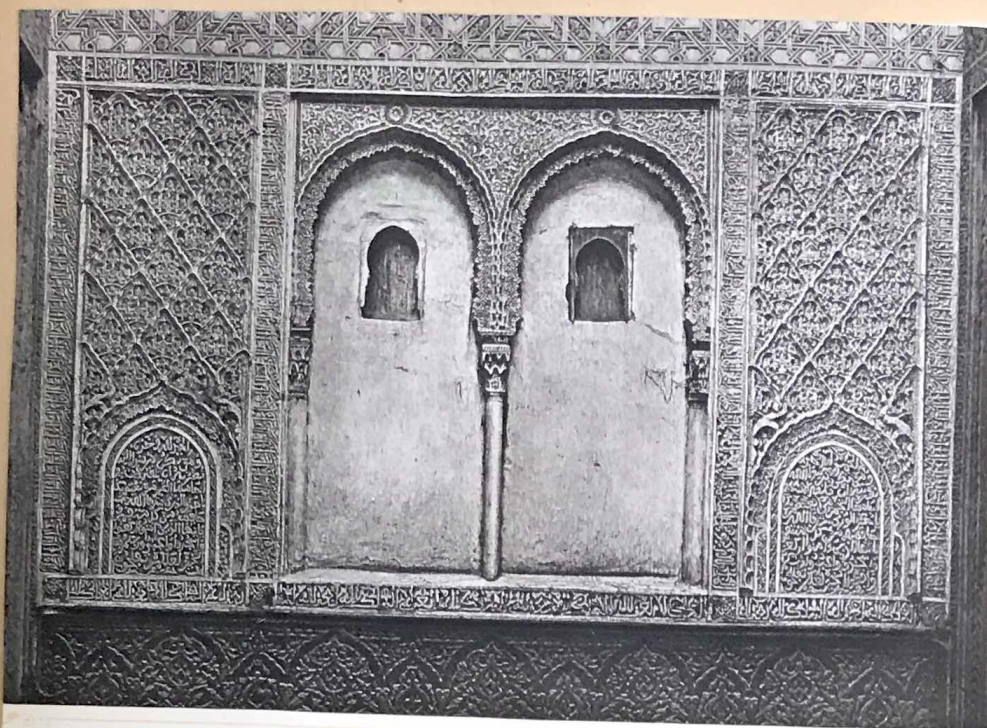


Núm. 521 Córdoba

Detalle en la capilla de la Masura.

Garzon fotograf.



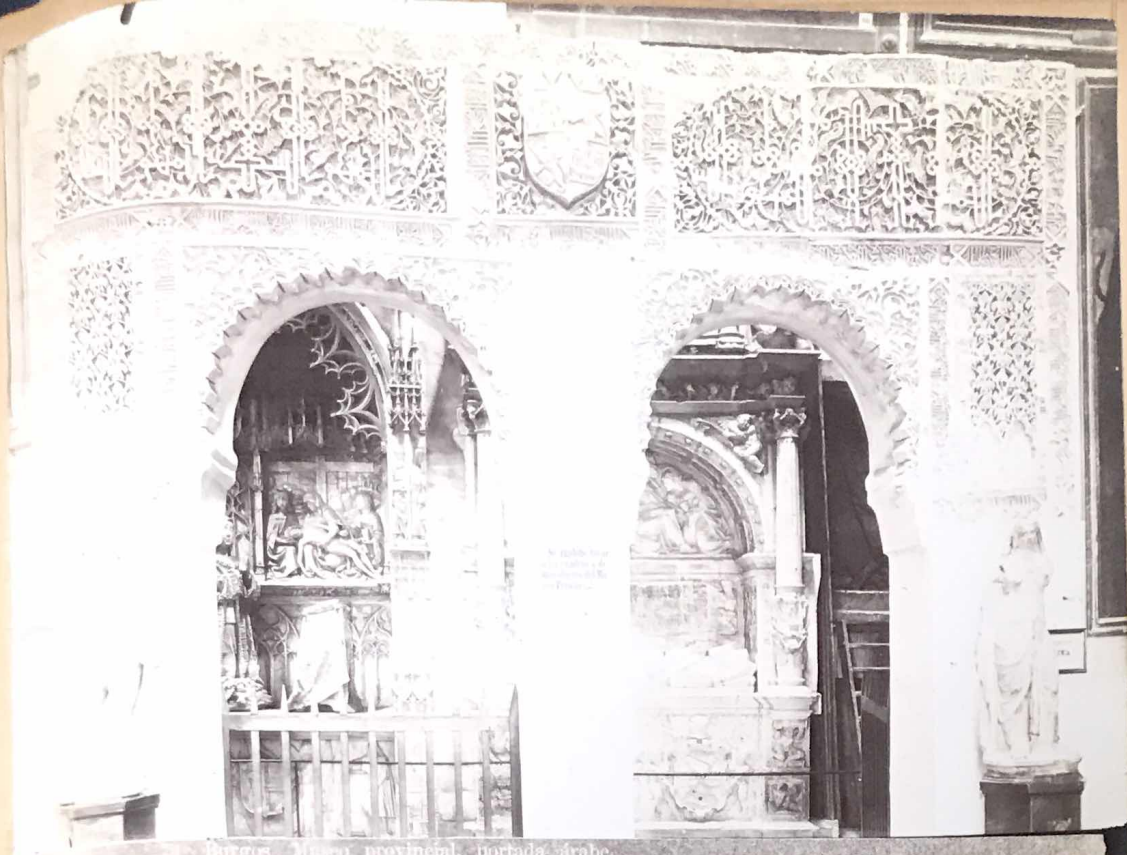


MECKNES, MEDERSA, BOUANANIA  
From "Les Monuments Mauresques du Maroc." Courtesy of the Publishers, Edition Albert Levy, Paris



SEVILLA, CALLE JUSTINO DE NEVE; MOORISH PATIO RECENTLY RESTORED. BRICK ARCHES, BRICK COLUMNS STUCCOED AND SCORED, WAINSCOT OF GREEN AND WHITE GLAZED CHEVRON TILES, RED PAVEMENT WITH COLOR INSETS





Burgos Museo provincial, portada árabe.



Nº. 520 Córdoba

Puerta del Perdón.

Carzen fotografía Granada





Hill-top photo engraved by R. Votay  
HAB ZOUWELAH



R. VENTURA  
A. LAZZARO

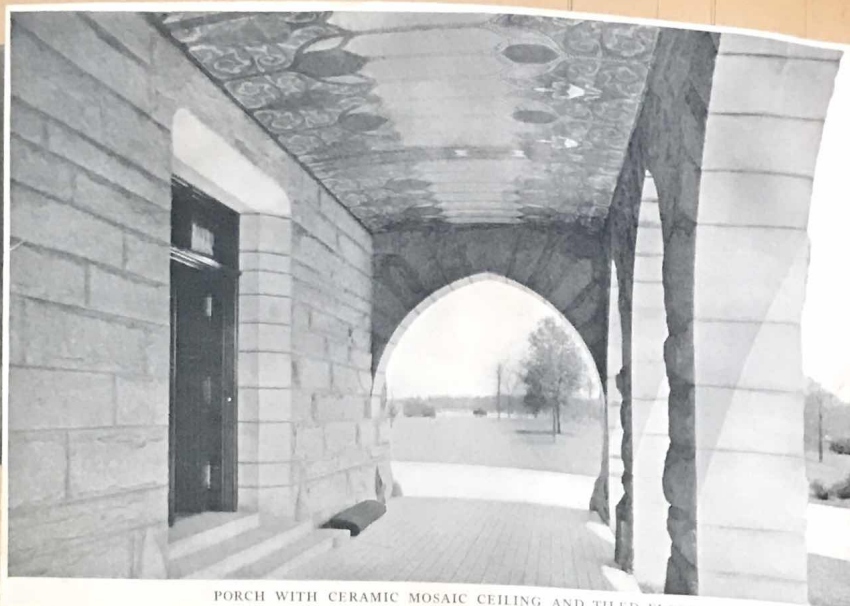




FRENCH ARMY OFFICERS IN TUNIS RECRUITING ARABS AND MOORS FOR THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

(Photo from Motion Picture Service)





PORCH WITH CERAMIC MOSAIC CEILING AND TILED FLOOR



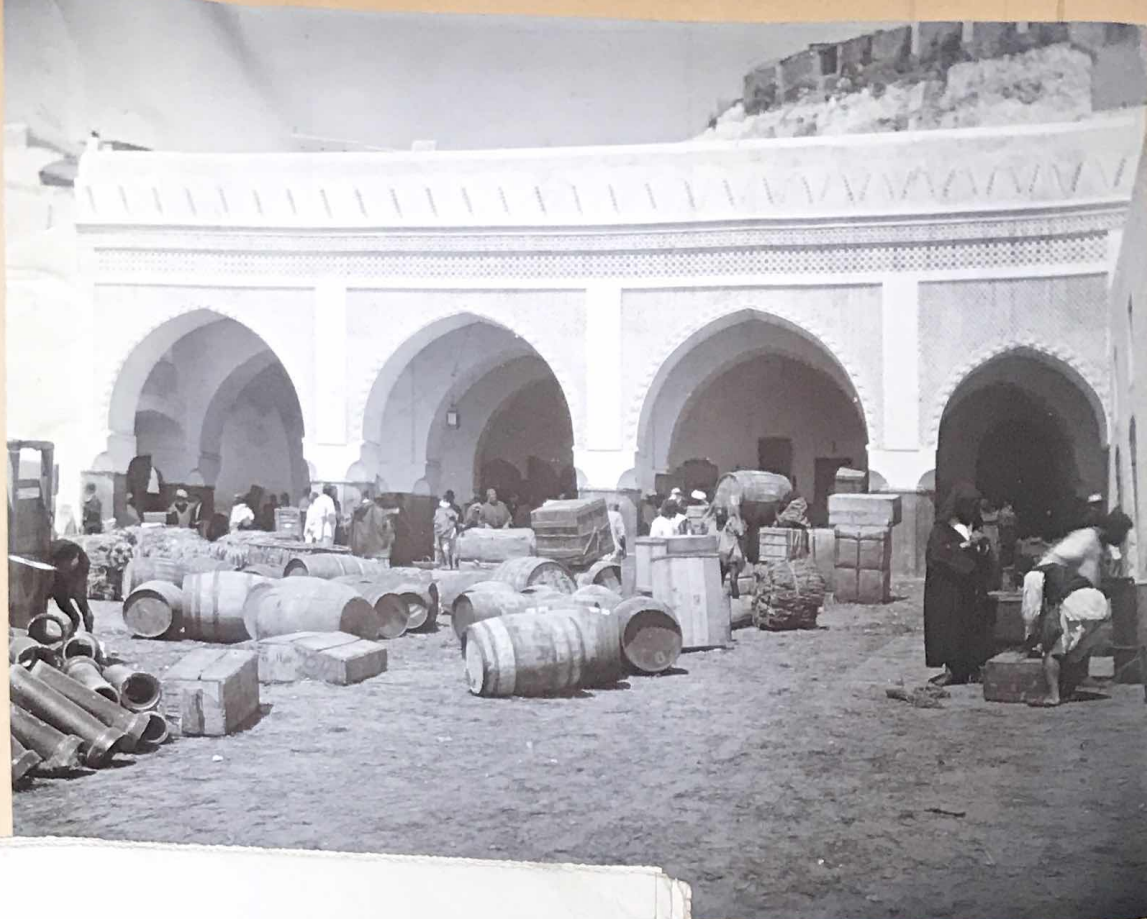












# EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Vol. XIII

December, 1905.

NOV

## With the Pilgrims to Mecca

Transcribed from the narrative of  
Ibn Jubayr Ali of Bandar Abbas

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—The photographs accompanying this article are of extraordinary interest, as being the first official representation ever published of the famous Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca, most dramatic and spectacular of all religious festivals, from which, as from Mecca itself, all unbelievers are rigidly excluded. At the personal command of the Sultan of Turkey, Commander of the Faithful, an expert Constantinople photographer joined the last pilgrimage and made a complete series of negatives. The royal order stipulated two sets of prints, one for the Yildiz Kiosk, the other for the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the head of the Mohammedan Faith. But before the negatives were destroyed, a third set of prints was made; the set here presented. As is well known, this feat might have cost the life of a European photographer, for though, in the last seventy-five years, a few daring foreigners have penetrated the Holy of Holies, they have done so in the disguise of Arabs and at the risk of death.

NIGHT sweeping with stealthy wings across the desert; a velvet sky, star-stabbed, melting into the darkness of a world garbed in the ancient and enduring glamour of the East and steeped in the aroma of its old religion; a desert night, with all its mystery and its magic—who that has seen it can forget? Across the sands a caravan comes trailing; a slow-winding column of horses, mules, and swaying camels, of men from all the Eastern nations, taking the Road of Faith

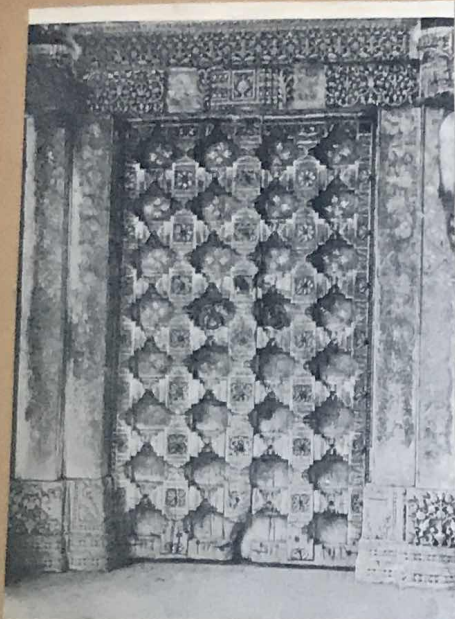
to Mecca, the City of God. For the time is the time of the Pilgrimage, the Hadj, which is made in the last three months of the Mohammedan year; and he who can perform the prescribed ceremonies from the donning of the pilgrim garment unto the terrible Days of Drying Flesh, shall acquire righteousness before the One God and Mohammed who is His Prophet.

So watch the caravan as it draws nearer over the shifting, shadowed sands, night-

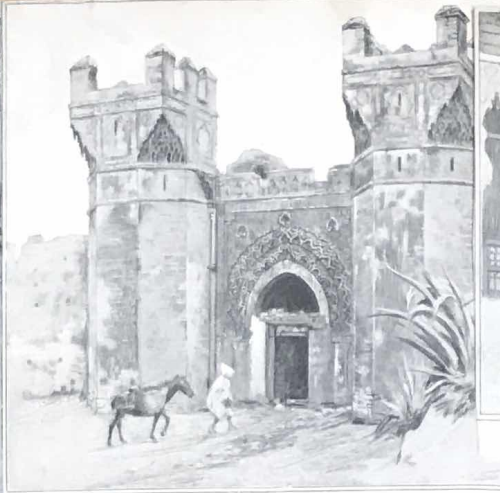
Copyright, 1905, by The Ridgway-Thayer Company. All rights reserved.







OLD DOORWAY FROM AHMEDABAD



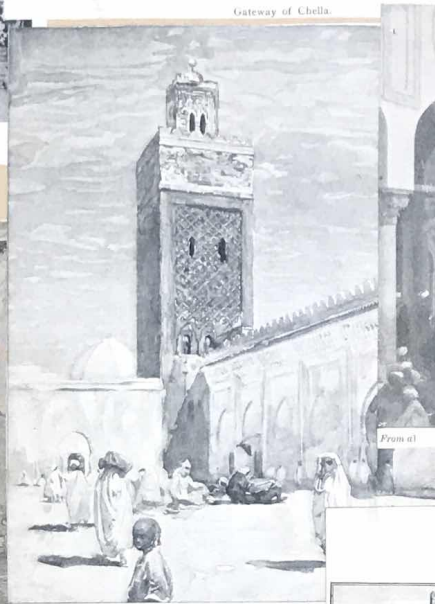
Gateway of Chella



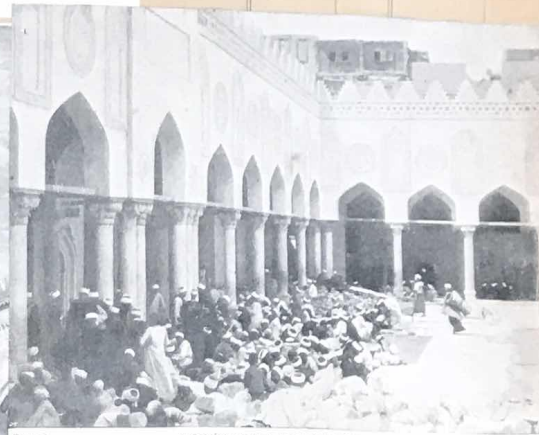
Gallery of Old House at Rabat.  
Used as a fuel-heap for partly falling into ruin. Had painted arches of a rose design.



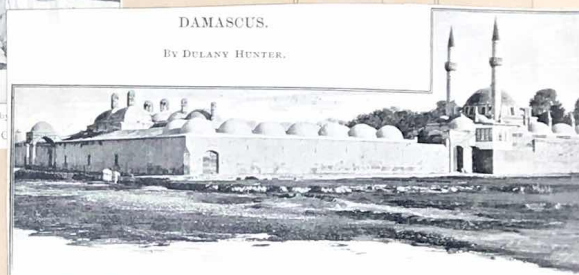
COURT OF THE KHOUDA AT BELCOUR.



Drawn by Arthur Schneider. Half-tone plate engraved by  
THE KASBAH MOSQUE, MOROCCO C



From at A CORNER OF THE UNIVERSITY MOSQUE. [Photograph]



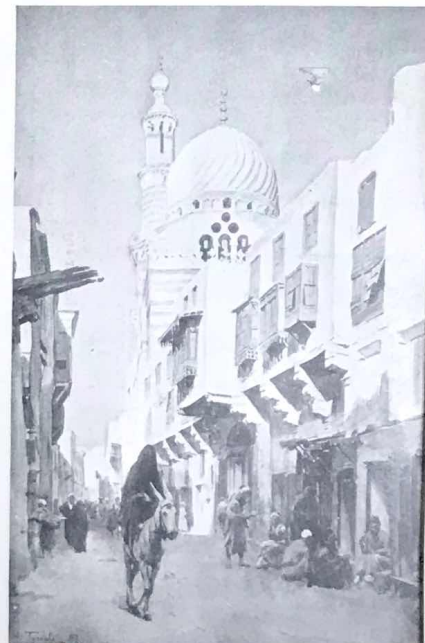
DAMASCUS.

By DELANY HUNTER.

A DERVISH MEETING-PLACE.



A WATER-COLOUR BY WALTER TYNDALE  
(See London Studio-Talk)

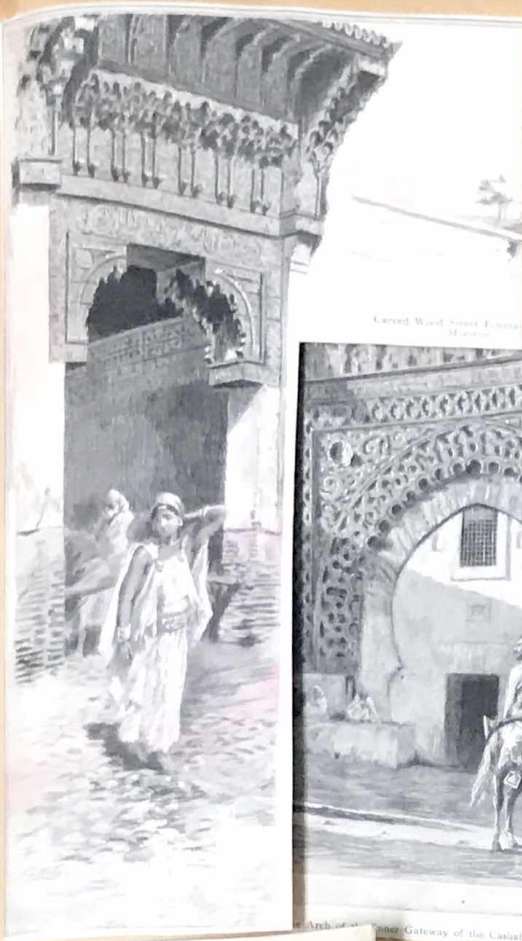


FROM A WATER-COLOUR BY WALTER TYNDALE  
(See London Studio-Talk)

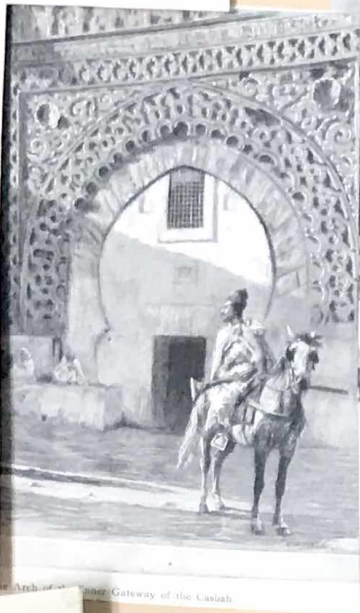


MINARET OF SMALL MOSQUE IN TEHRAN.

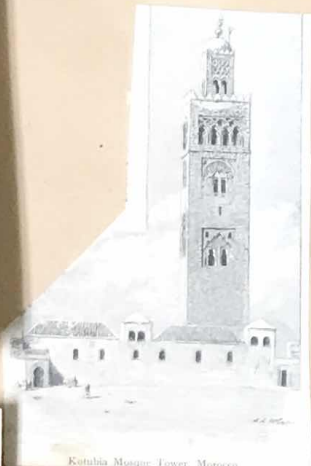




Carved Wood Screen Entrance  
Mosque



Arch of the Inner Gateway of the Casbah



Kotubia Mosque Tower, Morocco.



IN FRONT OF THE MOSQUE OF OMAR.



THE MOSQUE IN THE NARROW STREET—TUNIS.



PREPARATIONS FOR THE WEDDING.





THE SHAH RETURNING FROM A PILGRIMAGE; PASSING THROUGH THE GATES OF TEHERAN



Bab Marsour el Aleuj - Meknes.

BAB MARSOUR EL ALEUJ, MEKNES FROM A PENCIL SKETCH BY EUGENE F. KENNEDY, JR.



A Street in the Medina - Fez-el-Bali.

A STREET IN THE MEDINA, FEZ-EL-BALI FROM A PENCIL SKETCH BY EUGENE F. KENNEDY, JR.



THE TEKIER Dervish Mosque.



Algerian Palace—The Court.





ON THE "CHEHAR BAGH," ISPAHAN.



THE BEAUTIFUL SHADED GARDEN AT BISKRA MADE FAMOUS BY "THE GARDEN OF ALLAH"



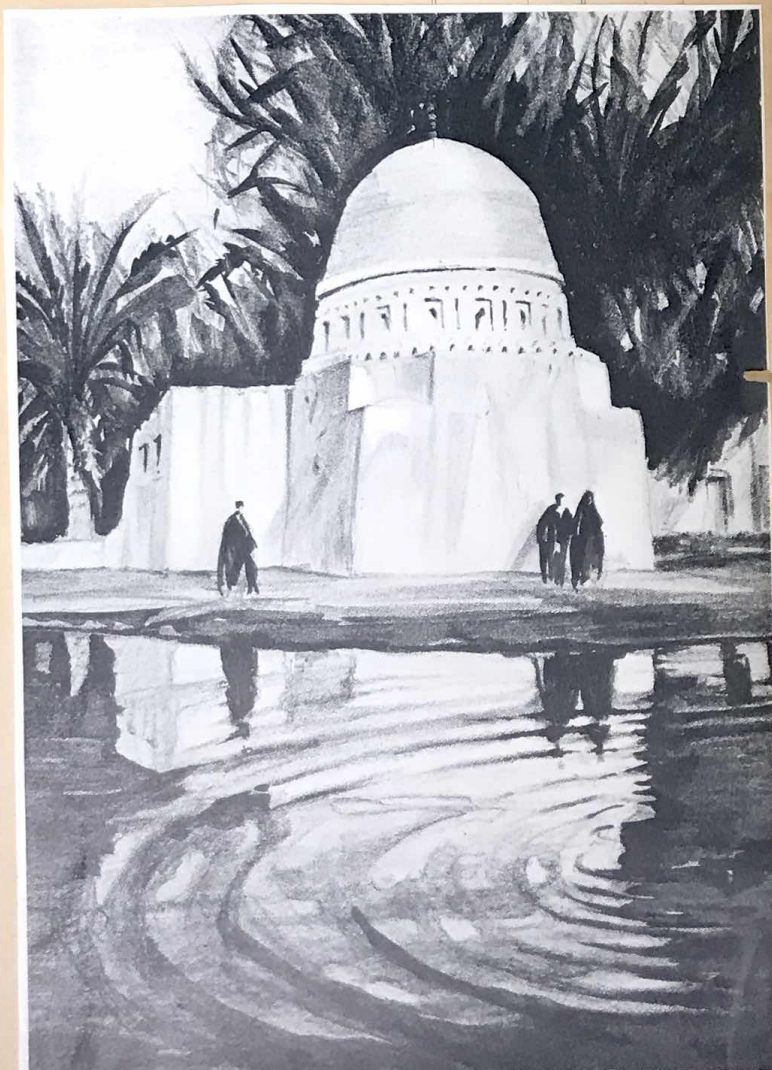
A STREET IN THE OLD QUARTER OF SOUSSE



Detail of Hassan Tower.



MARRAKECH, MARRAKESH AND KASBAH

SHEIK'S TOMB NEAR MEMPHIS, EGYPT  
DRAWN WITH LITHOGRAPH PENCIL AND INK BY LOUIS SKIDMORE





*Bonelli  
367*



Ruins of Temple of Diana at Ephesus.



JOHN SMITH.

EXTERIOR COURT, MOSQUE OF SULTAN AHMED.



DRAWN BY J. HOPKINSON SMITH.

MOSQUE OF SULTAN AHMED.



DRAWN BY J. HOPKINSON SMITH.

WEST FAÇADE, MOSQUE OF SULTAN SULEIMAN.





THE MARKET PLACE, DAMASCUS  
 one of many pictures to be reproduced in full color  
 in THE LENTEN



Le Pont de Mellahak .





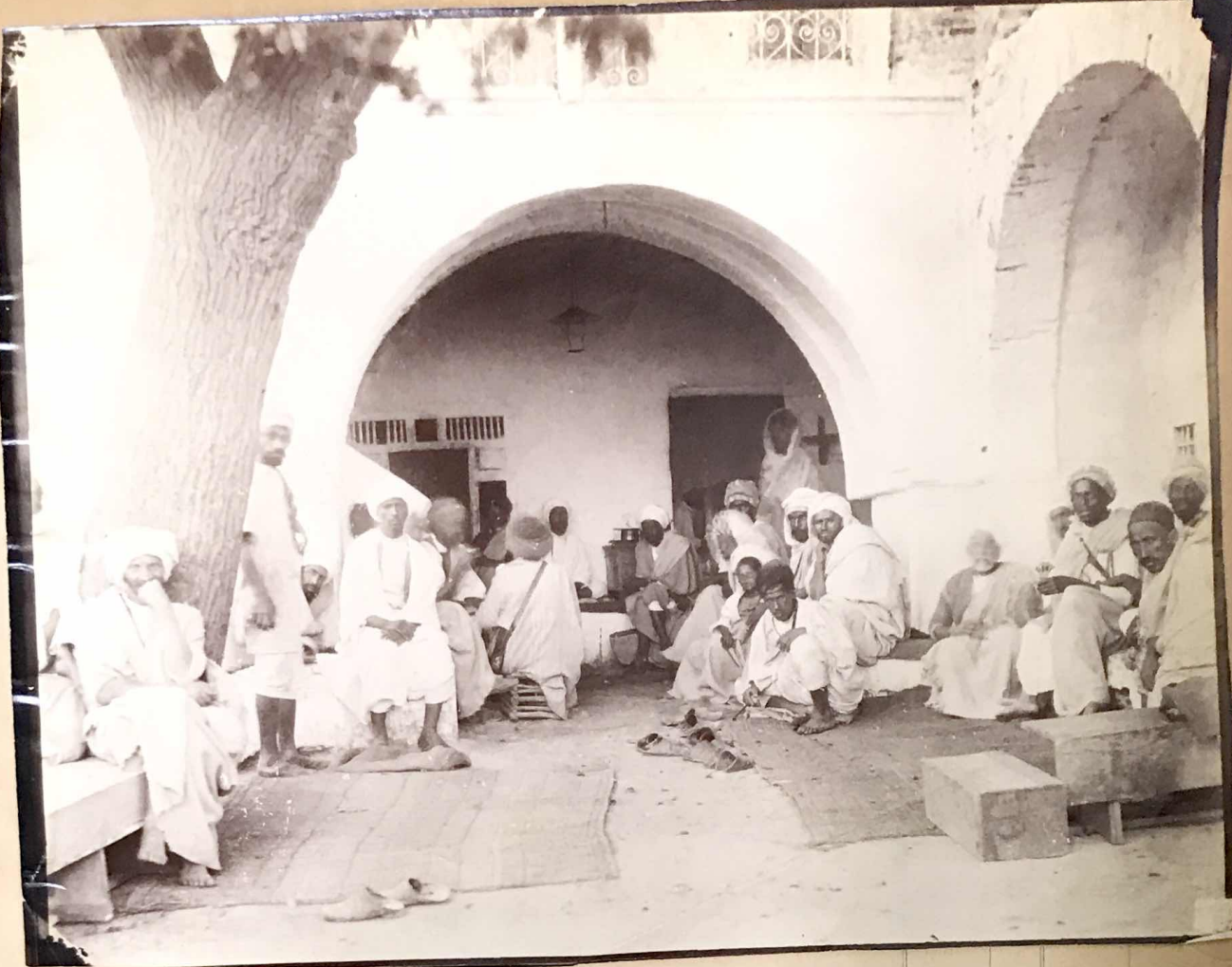
MINARET OF ABUL YAKUB, THE GATEWAY OF THE EMIR



DRIVEN BY ABUL YAKUB  
NIGHT ON THE SEA-FRONT OF ALGERIE















Bonilla.

257

Damas Maison d'Ananias Lyx



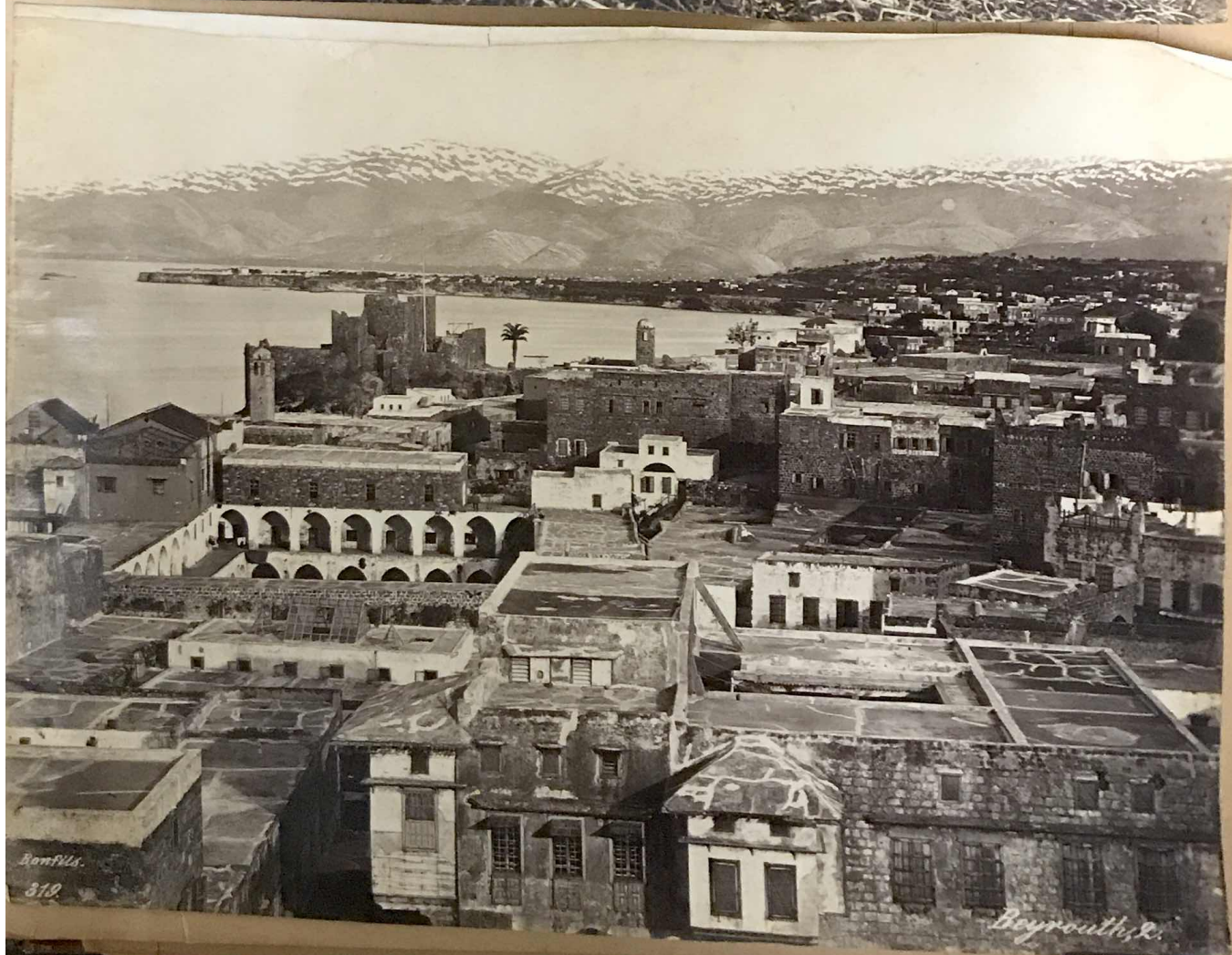
*Bonfils.*





*Bonfils.*

*1890. August. 1st. Bonfils.*



*Bonfils.*

*319.*

*Boynouth, E.*

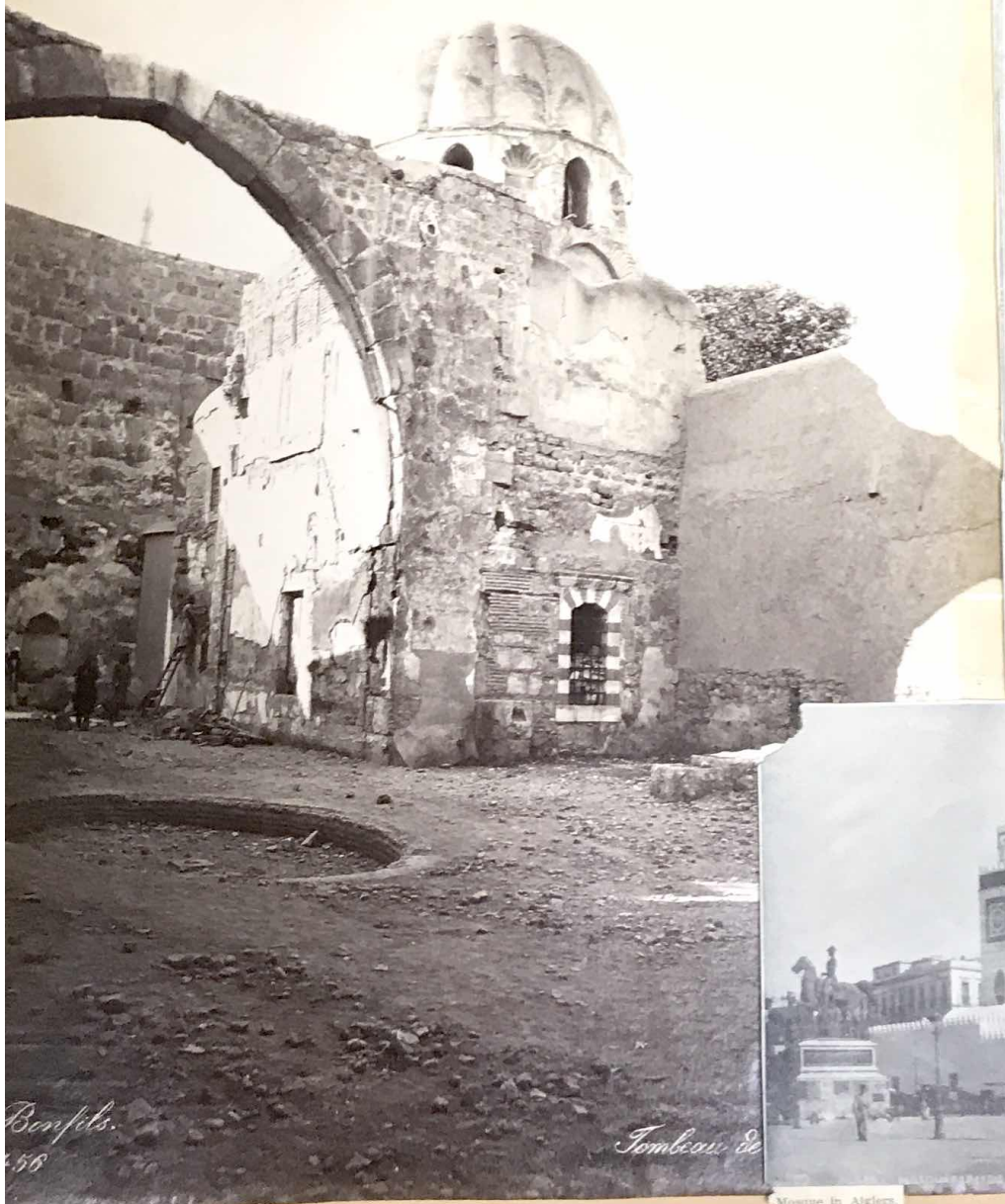






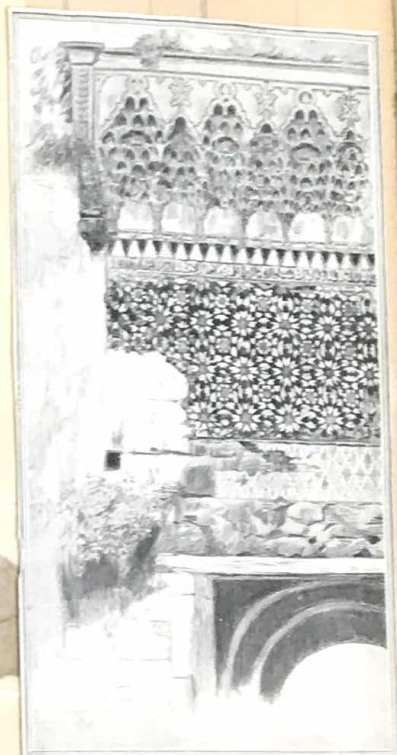






*Benfelo.*  
58

*Tombau de*



*Ancient Tombau in Tunis*



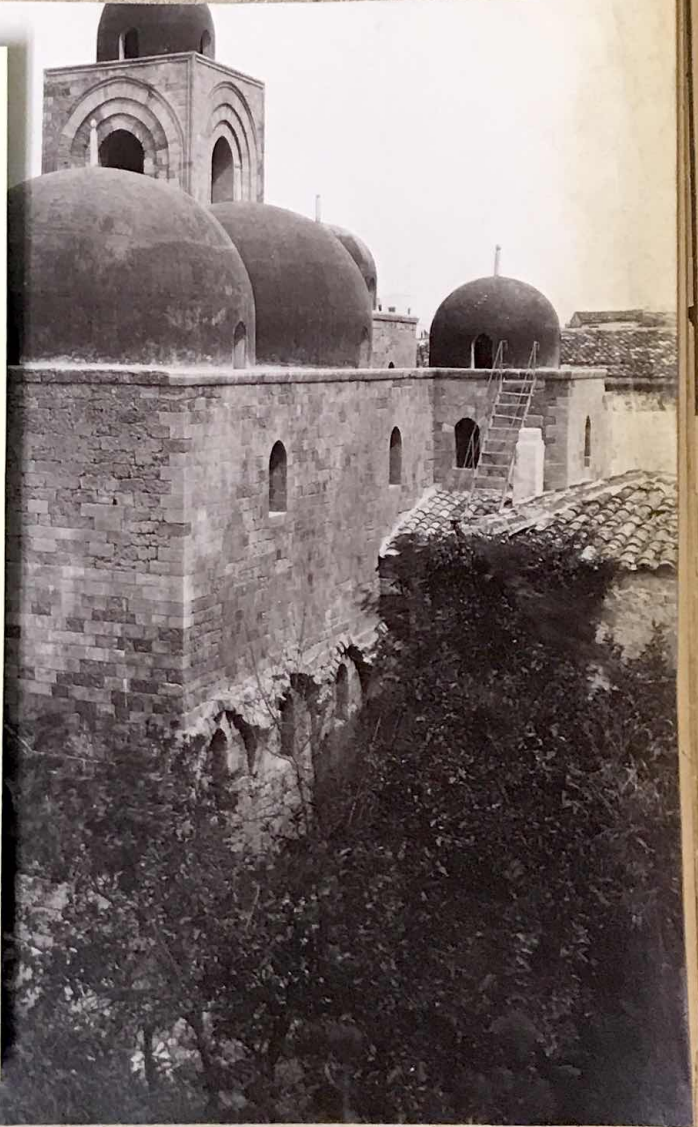
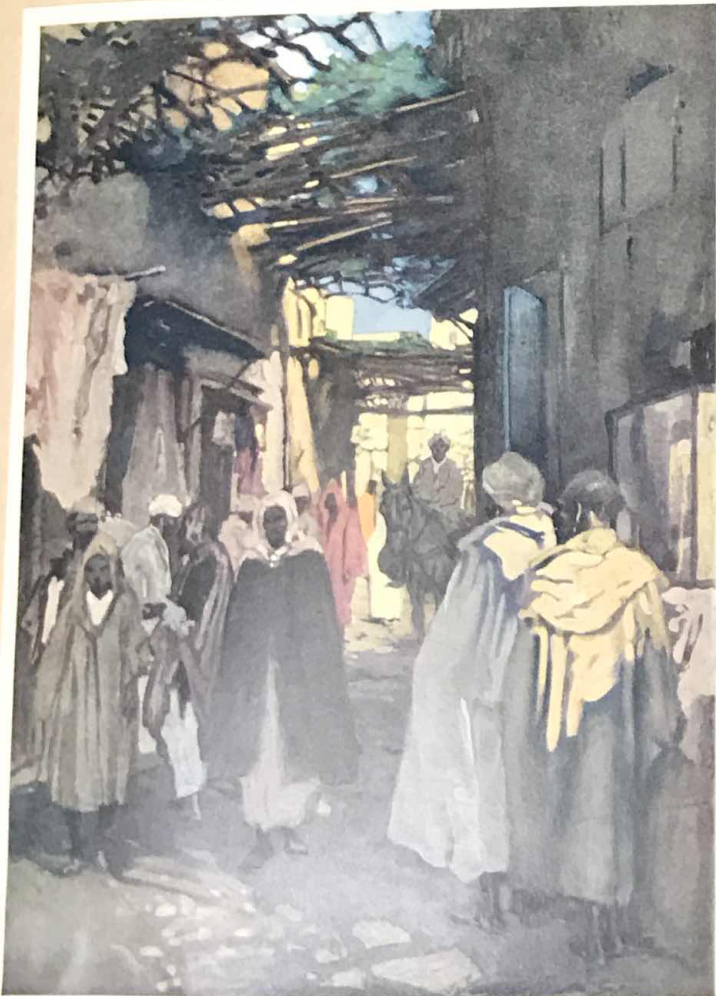
*Mosque in Algiers*





N° 37 Palais de Geyrol Pavillon Extérieur

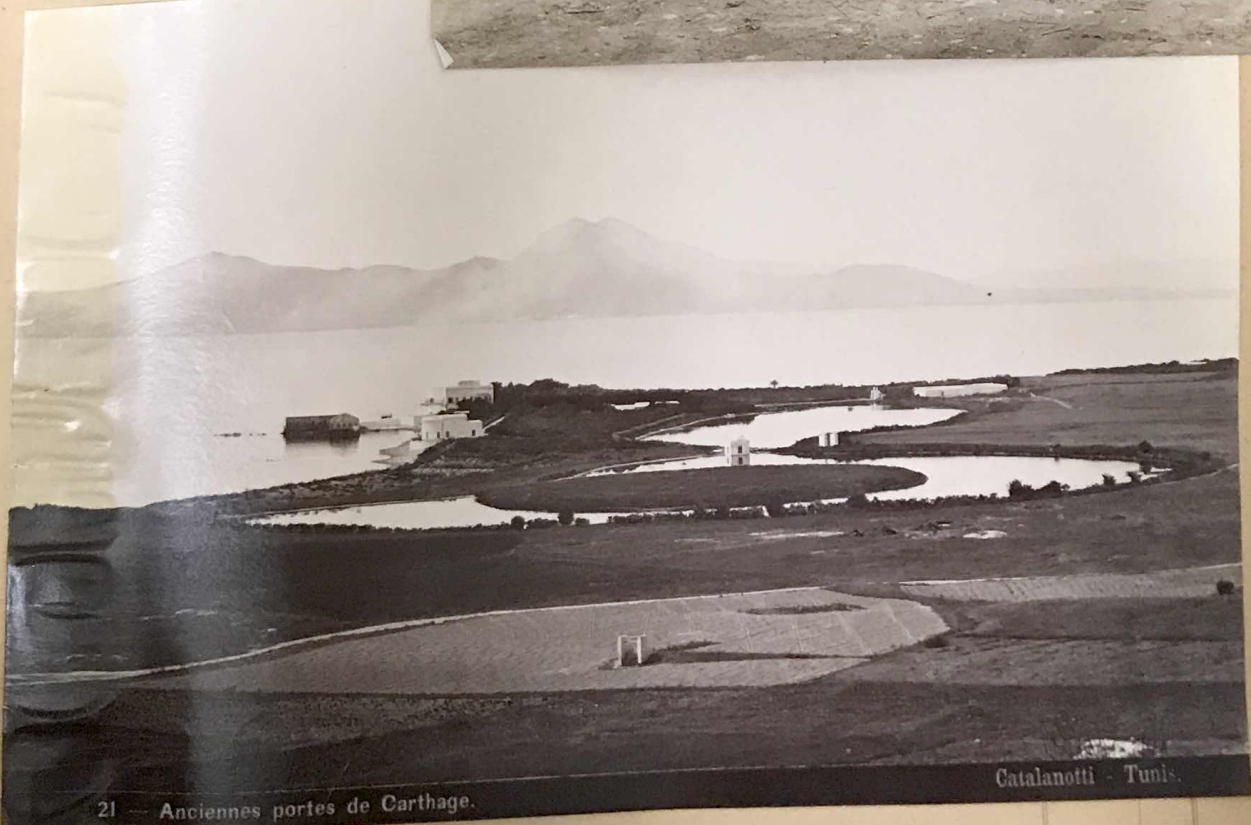
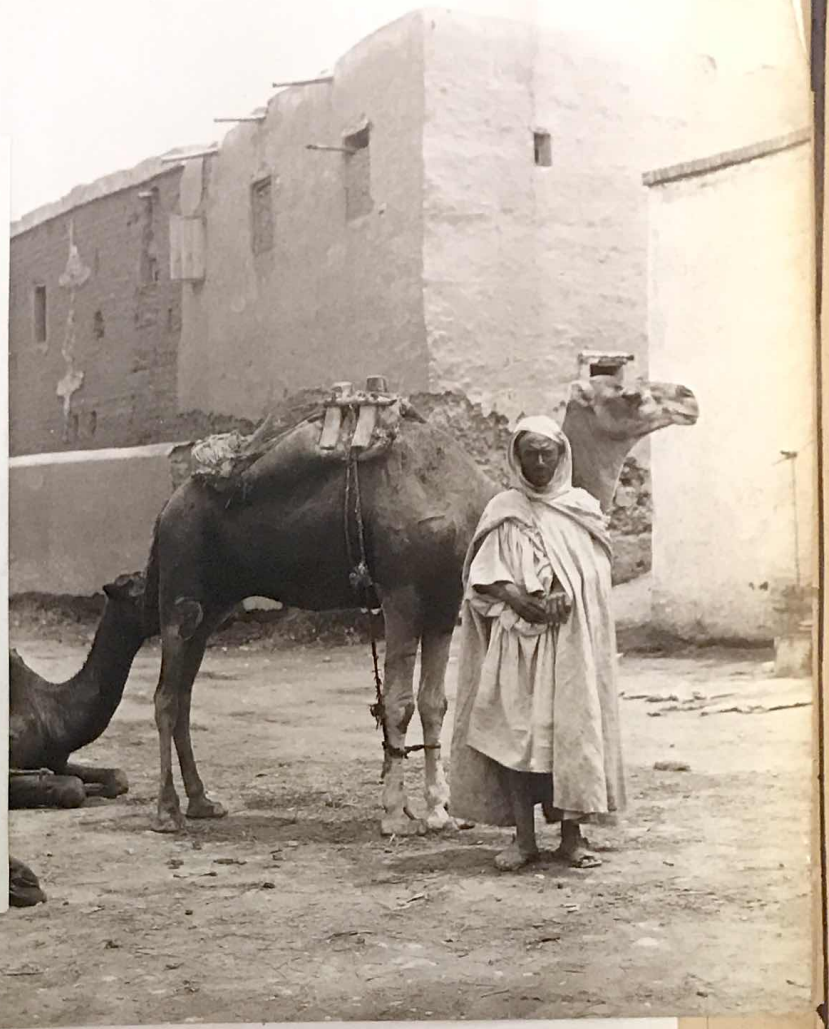
P. Sibak Phot.











21 — Anciennes portes de Carthage.

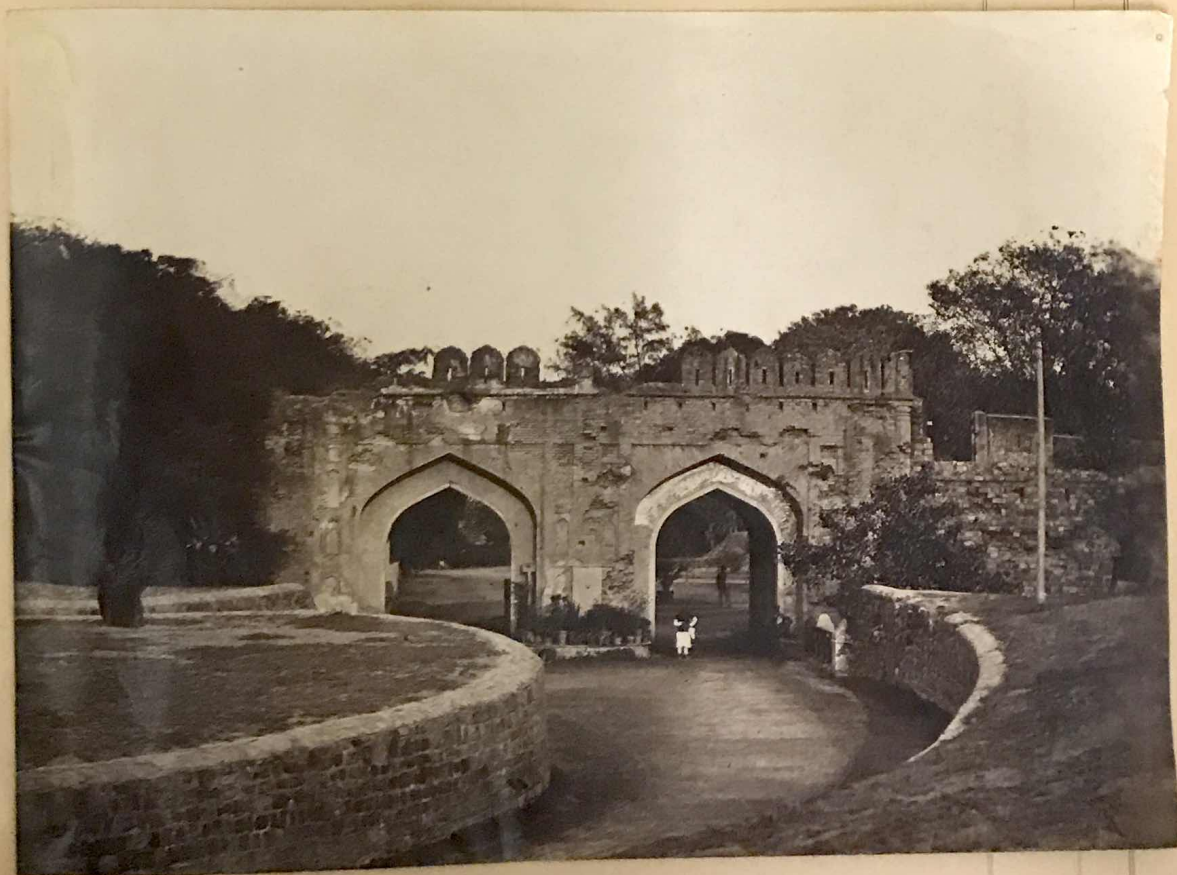
Catalanotti - Tunis.



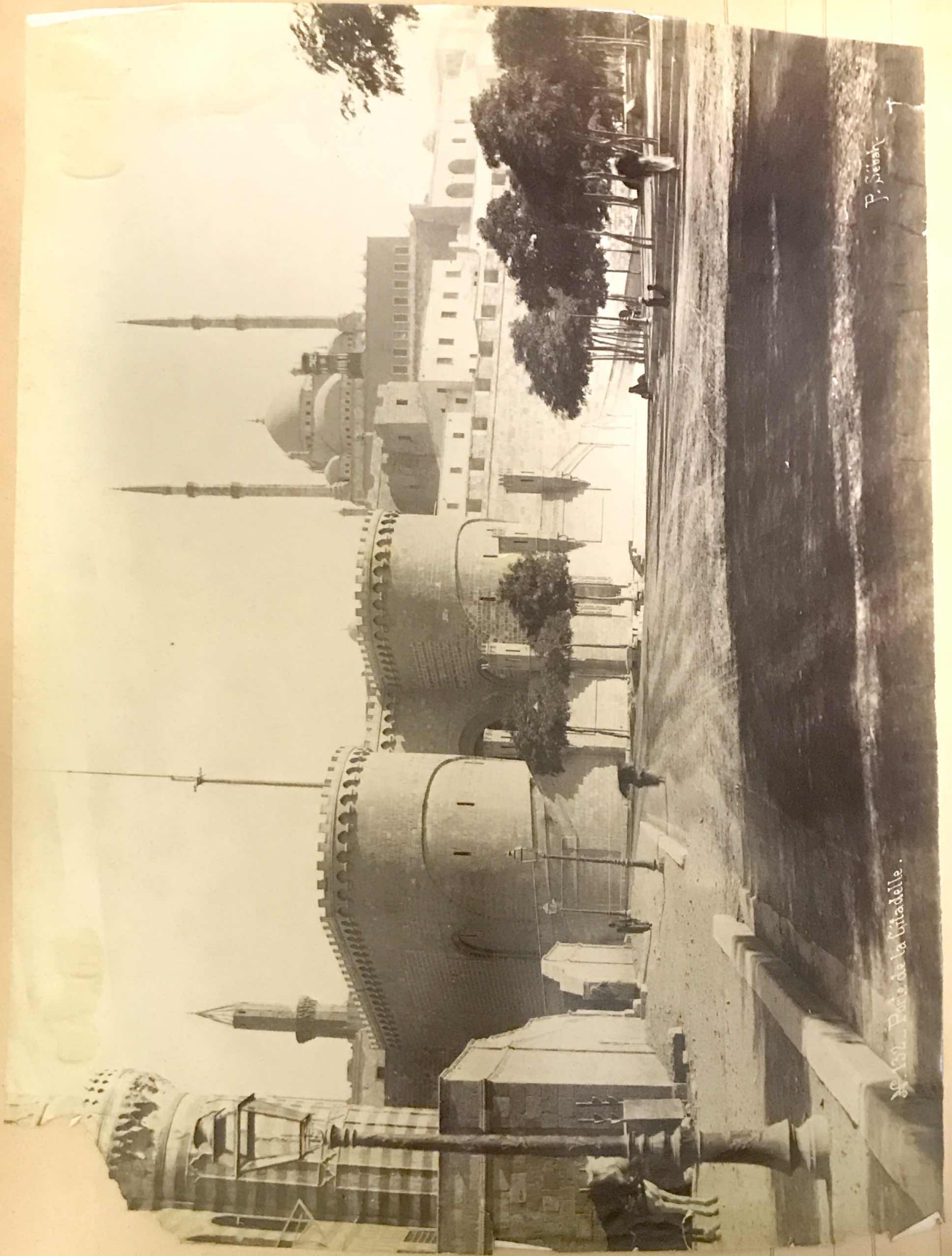


Dumas Tombeaux de la famille des Makhomet Syre









P. Sévère

La Porte de la Citadelle.





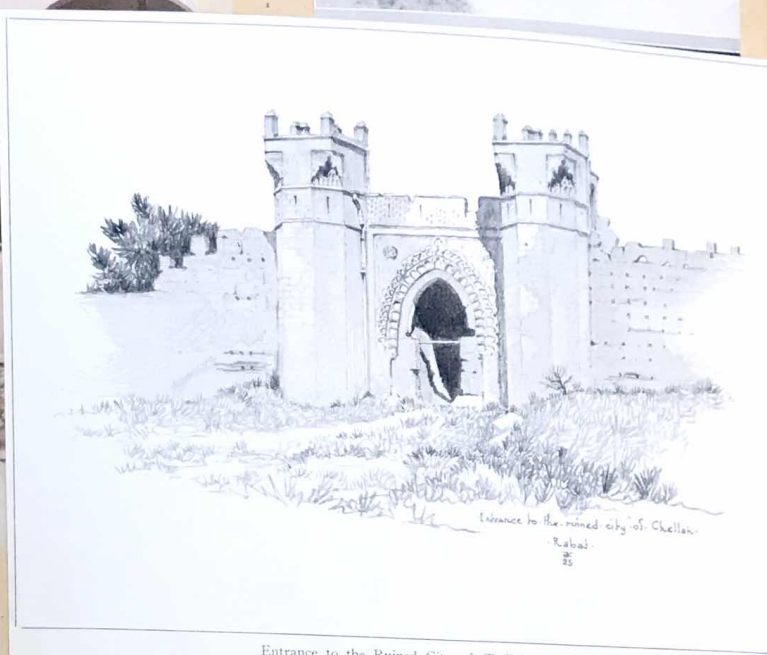
*Bonfils.*

*441. Samarie (Bethusich).*



*Panorama d' Alexandrie.*



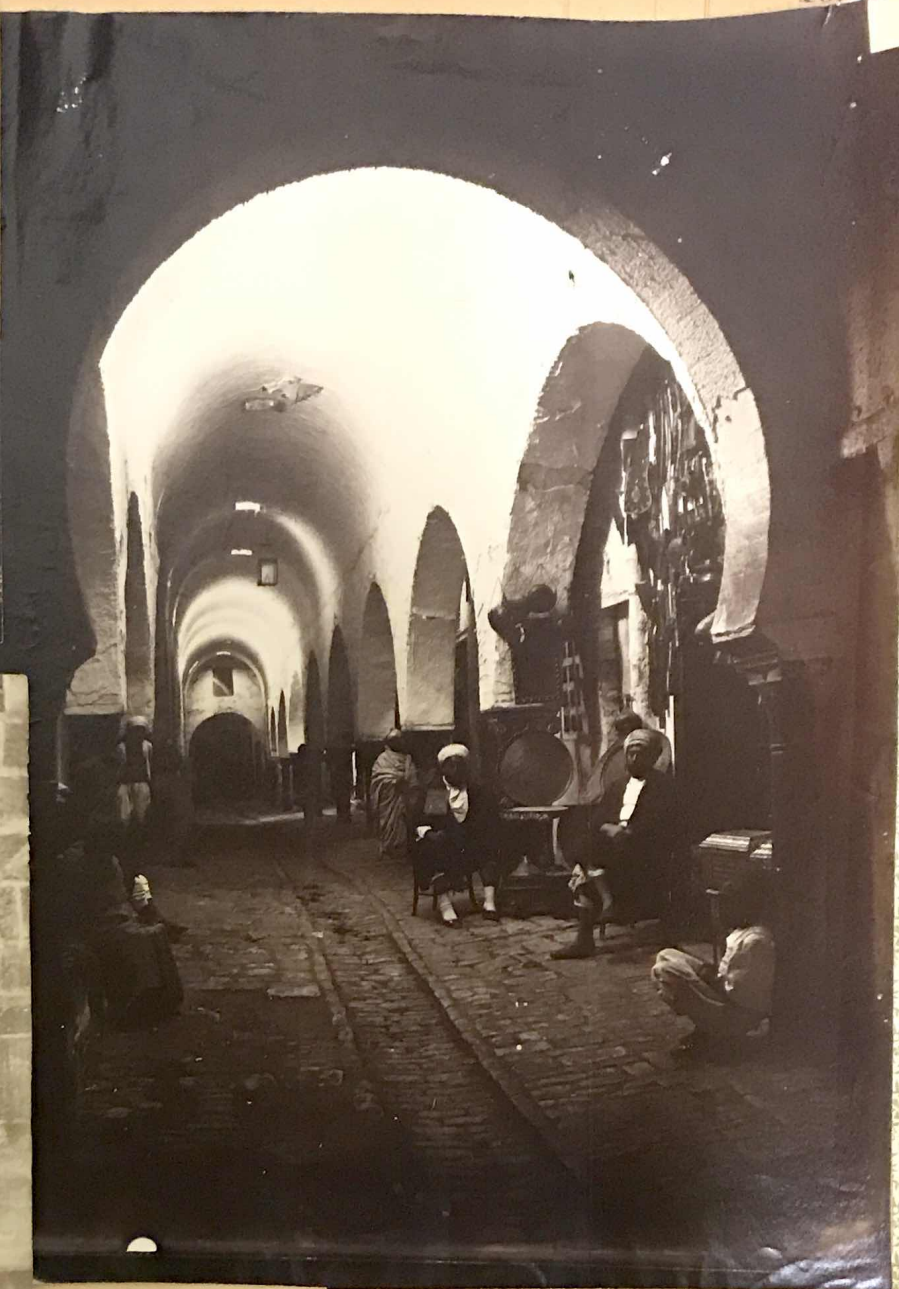


Entrance to the Ruined City of Chellah, Rabat  
From a Pencil Sketch by Eugene F. Kennedy, Jr.

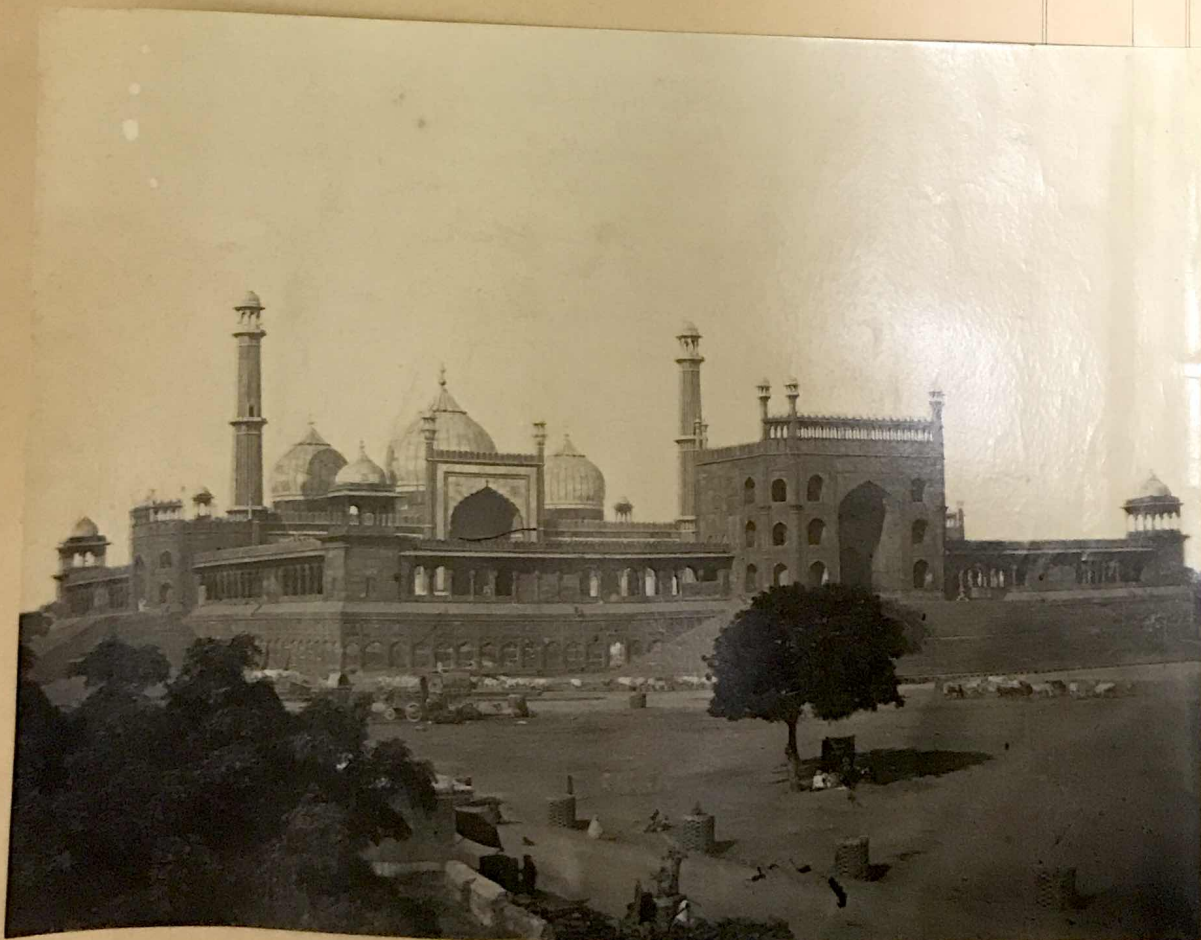
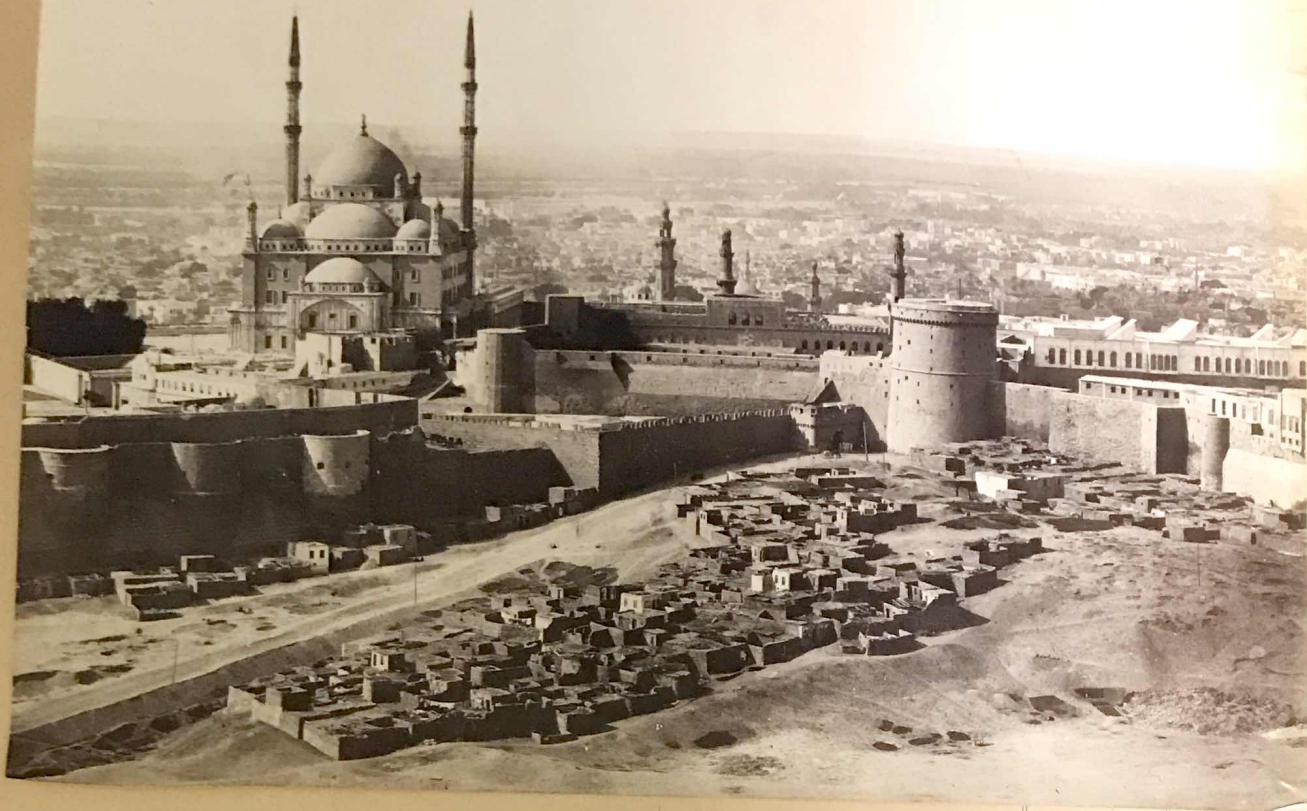


THE FAMOUS OLD MOSLEM UNIVERSITY OF EL-AZHAR  
Students Play So Important a Rôle in Modern Egyptian Politics that Their Studies Are Neglected and the Government Is Said to Be in Danger of Becoming a "Studentocracy"





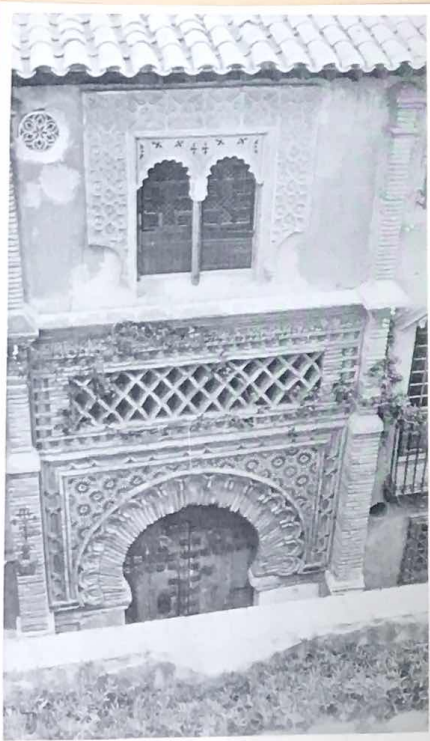




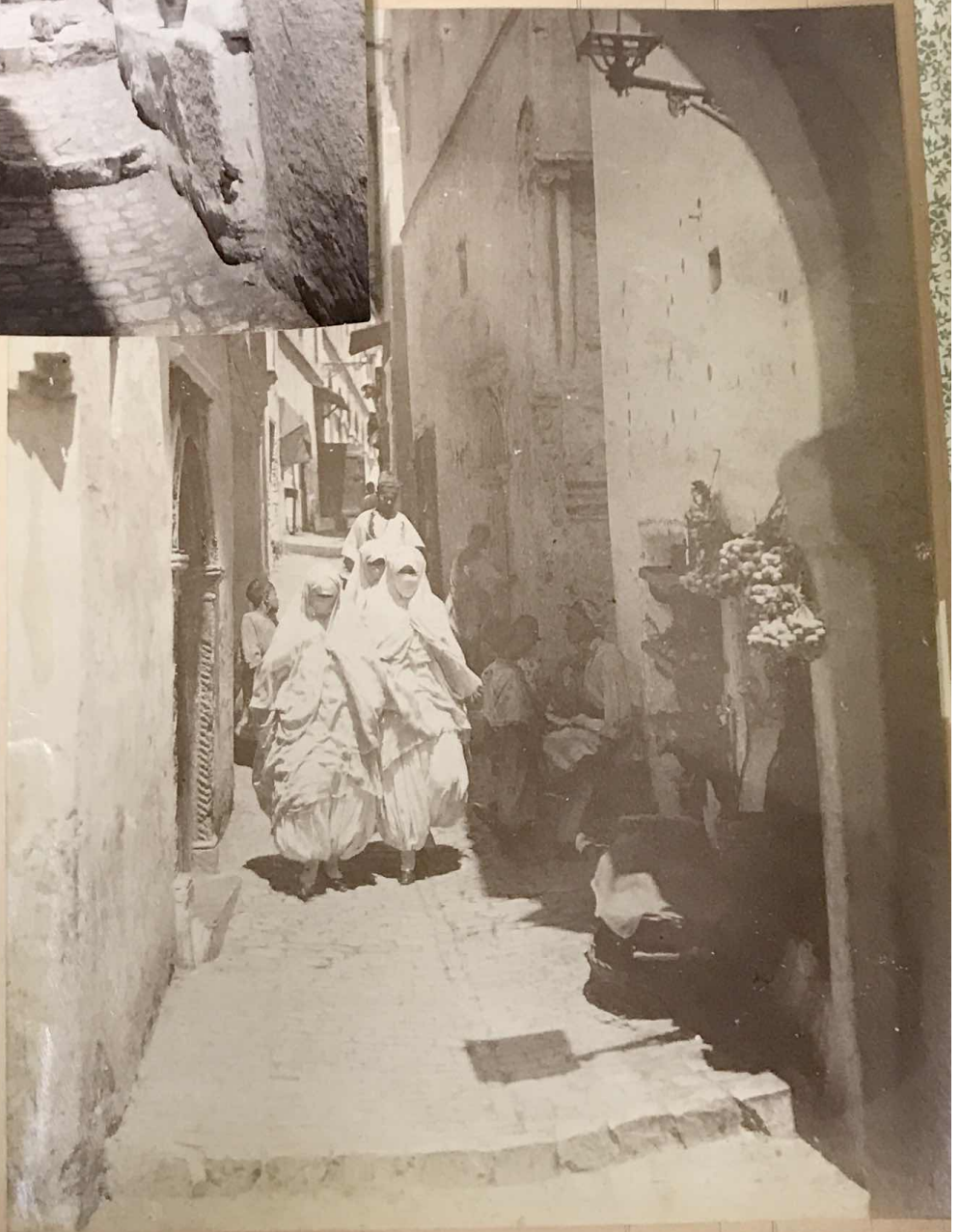




Entrance to a Moorish Garden, Fez  
From a Pencil Sketch by Eugene F. Kennedy, Jr.



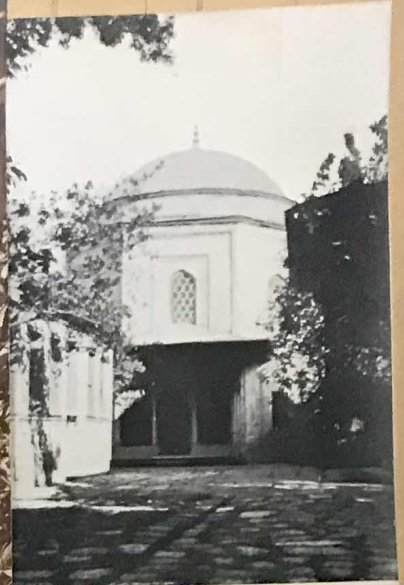
Seen from a bedroom of a hotel in Toledo











"TURBEH" OF THE RUSSIAN SLAVE, ROXALANA  
 This Jewel-like Tomb, Carved for Her at Suleiman's Com-  
 mand, Is Haunted by the Ghosts of Heartbroken Women



SANCT BASILE, with the tower of the Kremlin at the left,  
 now a Government museum. From a water color by the author



CHILDREN AT THE DOOR OF A HOUSE IN ALGIER



Photograph by Elm. Erickson  
 In mysterious Algiers.



ETCHING OF THE CHELLAH, RABAT BY W. DOUGLAS MACLEOD













Nº 19 Mosquée Emir Asker

Le Bonnet



